

THE BEE

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SCHOOL GRADUATES

Howard Theater a Scene of Culture

STIRRING ADDRESSES MADE

THE M STREET HIGH SCHOOL.

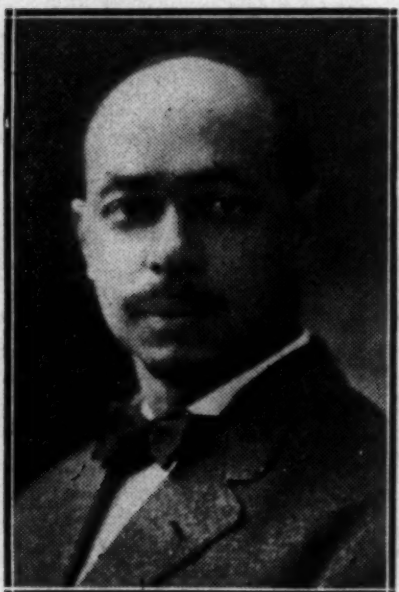
Many Graduate—Howard Theater Crowded—Principal Williams' Great Success—Hon. E. L. Taylor Speaks, He Receives a Great Ovation.

Probably the most interesting graduating exercises of the M Street High School that has ever been given in this city were those given at the Howard Theater last Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Never before in the history of that school have Washingtonians ever enjoyed an address as that delivered by Hon. E. L. Taylor. The scene was a most brilliant one. The most unfortunate incident was that the theater was not half large enough.

Program.

Wedding March—Midsummer Night's Dream—F. Mendelssohn. Trio: (a) Sweet and Low—Barney. (b) Le Secret—L. Gautier. Soldier's March—Faust—Gounod. Entrance of graduates. Trio—Spanish Waltz—M. Moszkowski. Chairman—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, member of the Board of Education. Invocation—Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor of the 19th Street Baptist Church. Violoncello Solo—(a) Consolation. —Mendelssohn. (b) Gavotte—S. Lee. Address—Hon. E. L. Taylor, U. S. House of Representatives. Trio—(a) Did My Lord Deliver Daniel?—S. Coleridge-Taylor. (b) My Lord Deliver Daniel—S. Coleridge-Taylor. Award of Scholarships—Mr. R. C. Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Schools. Violin Solo—Andante and Allegro (from Concerto)—Dotzauer. Award of Diplomas—Dr. W. V. Tunnell, member of the Board of Education. Trio—Polish Dance—Scharwenka. Benediction—Rev. F. J. Grimké, pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Music—Star Spangled Banner. Music by the Jeter Trio.

Graduates.



ASSIST. SUPT. ROSCOE C. BRUCE

Helen Zulieka Alexander, Mary Frances Louis Allen, Lurene Anderson, Gladys Marie Booker, Josie Teresa Browne, Frances Ellen Butler, Helen Marguerite Butler, Nina Beatrice Butler, Lettie Lucile Calloway, Cora Irene Carrill, Maude Helen Carter, Anna Beatrice Cooper, Lillian Russell Davis, Juanita Charlotte Dean, Kathleen Beatrice DeLong, Rachel Adelaide Dent, Vernetta Virginia Dixon, Esther Louise Dorsey, Gladys Christine Fearing, Media Evangeline Fitzhugh, Pearl Olive Flagg, Ruth Irene Gatewood, Pearl Elizabeth Gordon, Leonora Theresa Hall, Sybil Louise Hammonds, Mamie Bell Harper, Ethel Catherine Harris, Jimmie Laura Harris, Viola Elizabeth Henderson, Ethel Spann Hutchins, Charlotte Therdania Johnson, Georgia Corinne Jones, Marietta Rezena Kirby, Evelyn Addie Lacy, Helen Eliza Catherine Lee, Golden Vivien McKenzie, Barbara Iola Magruder, Edith Angeline Matthews, Minnie Amelia May Matthews, Rosa May Mosby, Bessie Mossell, Elsie Ray Newman, Grace Lilian Newman, Nora Newcome, Florence Estelle Parnell, Kathleen May Peebles, Virginia May Porter, Jane Elsie Ryder, Selma Isabella Saunders, Alberta Sylvia Shaw, Jennie Luna Taylor, Annie Louise Thomas, Carrie Ophelia Thomas, Gladys Eleanor N. Toliver, Justine Olivia Townes, Eunice Beatrice Turley, Addie Rebecca Turner, Mae Fisher Turner, Homezelle Scott Walker, Louise Walker, Verina Morton Walker, Dorothy May Waring, Madeleine Cynthia Wesley, Vivien Estelle Williams, Norvell Evelyn Willis, Julia Inez Wyche, George William Adams, Jr., Bernadine Sedricks Brown, Asbury Hull Cooper, Jr., Francis Morse Dent, Preston Woodnutt Early, Leonard Stanford Hawkins, George Edward C. Hayes, Ernest Hagood Hays, George Crocker Hollomand, Charles Hamilton Houston, Flavius

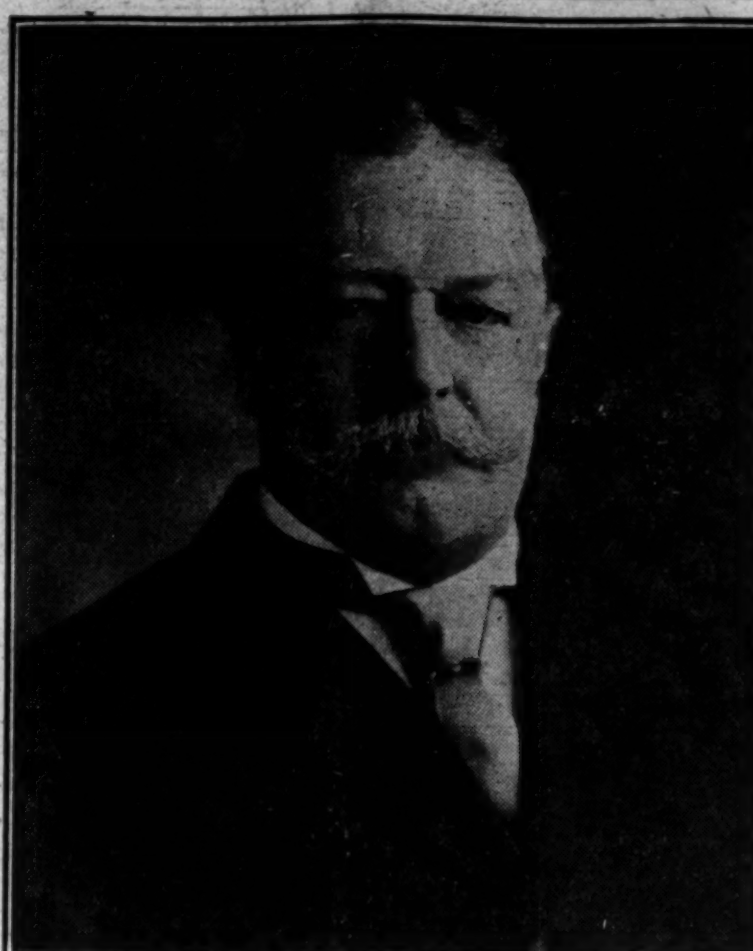
Joseph Lucas, Francis Magruder, Irving Taliaferro Nutt, Harold Levy Quivers, William Limas Roulhac, Merlin Raphael Russell, Juan Estanislao Sanchez, James Nelson Saunders, Hugh Bruce Shipley, Julian Ross Thompson, Charles McDuffy Wilder.

Scholarship Honors.

Valedictory—Pearl Olive Flagg. Second Honors—Helen Eliza Catherine Lee, Elsie Ray Newman.

Hon. E. L. Taylor, of Ohio, when he was introduced, received the greatest ovation that has ever been given a human being. Mr. Taylor is responsible for the large appropriations given for the colored schools in this city, and no man is more loved, honored and respected by every colored American than Mr. Taylor. He said in part:

I consider it a distinguished honor to have been invited here today by the officers of this school, to meet with and address for a few short minutes, the graduating class and so many of the representative colored citizens of the District of Columbia. An audience like this is an inspiration to any one, and particularly one who unlike myself, may be inclined to be pessimistic as to the progress and future of the American citizen of Negro persuasion. I am further honored by being permitted to speak to a class graduating as it does today, from the oldest high school in the city of Washington. The M Street High School has compelled my interest from the time I took up my duties as a Congressman, representing as I do a district in which a large and intelligent Negro population reside. I was gratified to learn that there are now more than 15,000 young colored people enrolled in the various grade schools of the District of Columbia, and more than 1,600 enrolled into the high and normal schools. The growth of the M street school typifies the development of the race. Starting as it did with but one teacher and forty-five pupils, today it is represented by thirty-five teachers and an enrollment of seven hundred and forty young American citizens, determined to prepare themselves properly to take up life's duties according to the bent of their individual ambitions, and this not including that splendid institution, the Armstrong Manual Training School, the outgrowth of the old business course of the M Street High School. The effects of a high school education upon your pupils seem to have been to inculcate courage, ambition and a desire to rise as educators, ministers, business men, lawyers, and every other avocation to which you are each individually suited. For I find that out of the class of 1910, at which time eighty young men and women graduated, 25 per cent are now pursuing a higher education in colleges or professional schools, and about 55 per cent are furthering their usefulness by a course in the normal school. This total of 80 per cent who, not content with the education resulting from a course in the high schools, propose to still further fit themselves for useful lives in an effort, not only toward self perfection, but a more laudable desire to help better the conditions of others who will follow them. It has been my good fortune to have kept in close touch with the Negro citizenship of my native State in particular, and having from boyhood known many of the race, both in school and in business, I have been at all times, even when others, both colored and white, were discouraged and inclined to pessimism, ardently optimistic as to the future of that portion of our citizenship, whose ancestors came to this country under the unfortunate circumstances of servitude. One has but to look back over a very short cycle of time, less than half a century, to see that the Negro has accepted his duties of citizenship in good faith, with true courage, and rising above more obstacles than any other nationality, has cheerfully and patiently progressed in education, business and other honorable pursuits as rapidly as any other race was ever known to do. When we consider the evolution of the Negro from a bondsmen to a citizen, we have a chapter in history which should stand as a beacon of encouragement to every declared the Negroes free, it could be well said that they were practically totally illiterate. A very few who had been freed or educated by their masters, could read and write, but the great body of the race, men and women, lived the lives of bondmen, patiently laboring for their masters with no other ambition than to do the task assigned to each under the direction and control of the superior mind. With one stroke of the pen, this dependent race were declared free and in a very short time thereafter, given the full privileges of citizenship. With centuries of servitude and degradation behind them, how hopeless it must have seemed to ever accomplish or catch up in education or occupation, with the other races. The utter poverty and ignorance which enveloped the colored race, at the time of the reconstruction, is almost beyond comprehension. They had no money. They had never earned a wage. They had learned to depend for food and sustenance upon their owner. They had no clothing or shelter, and most of them were without the slightest conception of the school and the home as we know them. At the very beginning, they had no time for education. The serious struggle to sustain life, to obtain food, clothing and shelter of necessity retarded their efforts and desire for book knowledge. They had no knowledge of their legal rights, of contracts or agreements for wages. They did not know what



PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.

PRaise FOR TAFT A GREAT MEETING

Appointment of Mr. Lewis Meets with Approval

(Special to The Bee.)

WILBERFORCE, O., June 18.—Dr. Booker T. Washington, who delivered the principal address here during commencement week and the Bishop Payne centennial celebration, took occasion to warmly praise President Taft for his appointment of W. H. Lewis as Assistant Attorney General. The great audience was electrified when he gave utterance to the following:

"Who, in this audience, would have thought that within less than 50 years after our race became free that the time would come when we would have a President of the United States who was strong and brave, and wise enough to appoint a colored man to the position of Assistant Attorney General of the United States; who would have thought that within so short a period of time we would have produced a colored man who in education and refinement and culture was capable of filling such a position, and yet we have found within less than 50 years in President William Howard Taft a President who was capable of making the appointment and in the person of William Henry Lewis we have found the colored man capable of filling the position. When such occurrences take place within so short a period who will dare be so shortsighted and faithless as to grow discouraged? Truly we are living in an era when old men shall dream dreams and young men shall see visions."

their labor was worth, and oftentimes must have worked, in season and out, for the unscrupulous and selfish, for bare sustenance. But this condition did not last long. Underlying the Negro character, even in its then undeveloped state, were certain great saving qualities. First, they were loyal. Second, they were courageous, and this they had demonstrated in every war this country ever knew. The Negro soldier has demonstrated his bravery in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the War of Mexico, the War of the Rebellion, and with Spain. During the Rebellion, he served in every branch of the service with distinction, earning the everlasting gratitude of President Lincoln, General Grant, and other famous leaders. We have not forgotten his heroic conduct at such great battles as Fort Wagner, Milliken's Bend, Petersburg, and numerous others. His record in the Spanish-American War at San Juan Hill is a splendid monument to the heroism and bravery of the Negro soldier. But his chief asset, the one great secret of his rapid adjustment to conditions, was his wonderful adaptability. This has been the real secret of our remarkable progress. In the short period of less than fifty years, you have evolved from a ward of the people, and have become one of the great factors in our scheme of government.

The Negro is strong in gratitude. He was indeed grateful for his freedom and has proven this by his splendid efforts to earn and be worthy of a place among the citizens of this Republic.

You have realized as a race that education is the great solution, the basic essential, of good citizenship. Education and Christianity go hand in hand. To carry to the less fortunate, the light of wisdom, more than 30,000 of your people, men and women have earnestly striven through secondary schools and colleges, to obtain a certificate which would entitle them to do their share in the splendid work of a people's uplift. I understand that practically

Continued on page 5

What the Business Men Will do

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Twelfth Annual Meeting to be Held in Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 16, 17 and 18, 1911.

For the meetings of the National Educational Association, to be held in San Francisco in July, information has been furnished as to how arrangements should be made for Pullman or tourist car parties. The same information, with variations, may be of interest and value to the members of the National Negro Business League. Experience has shown that attendance at meetings may be largely increased by organizing Pullman or tourist car parties or special trains. Already a number of special Pullman or tourist car parties for the National Negro Business League meeting to be held at Little Rock, Ark., August 16, 17 and 18 are being organized throughout the country. All that is needed is for some one to take the initiative. The following suggestions are offered for the consideration of members of State and local Negro Business Leagues and others interested:

1. Carefully canvass the matter in your own city or State. Formulate your plan of action, then select active workers in each important center to carry out the plan. In all cases make party a personally conducted affair.

2. Select the most attractive route for the going trip to Little Rock to arouse interest among the delegates. Start early enough to permit stopovers at points of interest en route. The one in charge of the party should make a careful study of points of interest, etc., that he may in his correspondence, advertising and on the trip speak with authority.

3. Get the active co-operation of all the railroads and especially of the initial line in your State. When you have decided upon the route you favor, write (or better see personally) the general passenger agent of that particular railway. Tell him you will undertake the work of securing a special car party to the Little Rock meeting, if you have positive assurance of his active co-operation on the following lines:

(a) The railroad to furnish full information to all prospective members of the parties, giving data covering itinerary and points of interest en route to Little Rock.

(b) The railroad to circulate this information and itinerary with your cooperation among the members of your local or State league.

(c) The railroad to advertise the special Pullman or tourist car party in all the Negro newspapers of the State.

(d) The railroad to send instructions to its agents throughout your State to carry out the active canvass for members for the party, with your co-operation.

4. Secure headquarters for your party in Little Rock, through W. M. Alexander, chairman Committee on Homes, 504½ W. 9th Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Persons intending to organize such tourist car parties are urged to keep the corresponding secretary, Emmet J. Scott, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in close touch with their plans, so that he may bring parties in the same territory together. Attention to this request will be cordially appreciated. It will facilitate the whole movement.

Yours very truly,
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
President.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 17, 1911.

Jones School.
The class day exercises at the

Jones school this week were more than interesting. Eloquent addresses were made by Attorneys R. R. Horner and E. M. Hewlett and singing by Widow Brown.

Chorus by Miss Lula Johnson were unsurpassed.

REV. RIVERS' DEFEAT.

Was it Fair? Negro Lesson.

Editor Washington Bee:

The somewhat severe lesson taught the colored citizens in this city by the Post's travel contest, which has just been concluded, ought to have a salutary effect in leading them to steer clear of such pitfalls in the future, but it won't.

In the first place, every one knows, or ought to know, that those contests are plainly and primarily money-making schemes for the publications conducting them. It is about \$10 to the promoter for every \$1 to the competitors, all expenses included and deducted, so that it reduces itself to a practical gamble between the paper and the people, with the odds of ten to one in favor of the paper. And when one counts the cost in time and energy and enterprise, to say nothing of the contribution each competitor makes to the ceaseless flow of dollars into the coffers of the paper, the question "Does it pay?" comes at once to the front. This much as to its general aspect, and as to the effect in general with reference to the acceptable class of competitors, but how much more is it true with reference to the class of competitors against whom the odds named above are doubled and trebled from the first, because they belong to the unacceptable class. There has never been a similar contest in this city; will such contests become the vogue in journalism, where colored competitors have been given a "fair field" with white competitors and that knowledge would have prevented the wanton waste of time, energy and money recently made by the colored people of Washington in the contest just closed.

In that contest we had the spectacle of a highly respectable, eminently capable, and personally agreed pastor of a worthy church backed by the practically unanimous effort of our colored population, all bent on doing their best to win one out of the eighteen prizes offered by a white daily. The struggle for this prize involved the pastor's time, the time of his church members, the time of his friends and his friends' friends, the time of organizations, clubs, circles and schools—all for what? Merely to put money into a white newspaper. Did they know this from the start? No. But they had every reason in the world to believe it, and no reason on earth to disbelieve it. They should have known from the beginning what to expect at the end, even if their votes had been piled high enough to cover the building "as the waters covered the earth." But they would not heed the lessons of the past. They begged and bought and bartered over 400,000 votes, which meant over \$1,600 to the paper, with what result? Nothing. Suppose this energy had been directed to some more plausible project? Will we ever learn the plain lesson of the contest? SUBSCRIBER.

DOES HIM INJUSTICE.

Blames it on the Sage.

To the Editor of The Bee:

In your article "Public Men and Things" (Bee, June 10, 1911), I feel that you do me an injustice in questioning my motive as presiding officer during the recent election for the presidency of the Alumni Association of Howard University. I want to say here and now that I voted for Prof. Miller both times because I felt that he had a wider acquaintance among the graduates of the institution than any other man in the association, for which reason he would be of greater service in raising funds for the work in hand than any other individual who might be mentioned.

In recalling the incident of the election I can think of nothing which I did that could be considered unfair. I gave the association a chance to nominate whomsoever it pleased. I permitted a fair discussion of the merits of the candidates, and I saw that the tellers appointed, were satisfactory to both sides. The first vote was a tie. It was suggested that I cast the deciding vote, but as I had already voted, I did not think it fair that I should vote again, and I called for another election. At the second election several new names were brought forward as eligible voters. I ruled that they could not vote until after the presidency was decided; this I did in an endeavor to be absolutely fair to both candidates. I feel that I gave the association a chance to express itself; that the announced result is the exact expression of the wishes of the majority of the members voting, however much it might be opposed to my personal desires.

To my mind it is far better for the association that an inexperienced and untried man be placed at the head of its affairs by fair methods than that the best man available be placed there by questionable means, for if there is one organization in which the world has a right to expect upright and fair dealing, it certainly is the alumni association of a great university. Sincerely yours,
MARCUS F. WHEATLAND.

Garfield, D. C.

The commencement exercises of the Garfield school Wednesday, June 21, were successfully carried out. Prof. H. Wythe Lewis, principal, with his corps of teachers, deserve the highest commendation.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

Important News Happenings of the Week

DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTEREST

(By Miss G. B. Maxfield.)

Rev. E. W. Lee, colored, president of the Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Ga., dropped dead in Wilberforce, Ohio. He was surrounded by a number of presidents of colleges of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who were attending a meeting at Wilberforce.

There is a movement on foot to give Mr. W. Monroe Trotter, editor of Boston Guardian, a testimonial in recognition of the great service he has rendered the race.

An official statement is given out that the death rate in 1910 in Italy was the lowest since 1862. The death rate in Rome is 13 per 1,000, the lowest rate in Europe.

Five years ago the suffragettes started to raise a campaign fund of \$500,000. Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence announces that the war chest now amounts to \$515,000. Plans have been arranged for obtaining a total of \$1,250,000.

In Guthrie, Okla., there is to be erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Methodist University.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., there is being operated by colored Americans, a coal mine.

Miss O'Hagan has left \$10,000 to Negro Catholic schools of Baltimore.

Lyman D. Thurston, who was appointed postmaster of Leicester by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, has forwarded his resignation to this city to take effect July 15, after a half century of continuous service.

Women have just gotten the franchise in the Episcopal Churches in Chicago, during the annual convention of the diocese. The constitution and canons of the diocese were amended to give the women members the right to vote on church matters.

Gov. Tener, of Harrisburg, Pa., signed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for a statue of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, who commanded the Union Army at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

More than a half million persons in Mississippi and Louisiana are offering prayer for rain. There has been no rain since early in April, and the situation is serious. Everywhere dried and withered fields are to be seen.

Philadelphia has the honor of furnishing the artist for the coronation, John McClure Hamilton, of Philadelphia, who has for some years lived in London. He was commissioned by King George to paint the picture of the ceremony.

A huge granite monument in the form of a bowl, erected to the memory of the unidentified soldiers, who died at Valley Forge during the encampment of Gen. Washington's army there during 1777-8, was unveiled by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Physicians are showing great interest in the extraordinary and successful treatment of an electric shock. Stanley Bloom, a 15-year-old lad, of Rochester, N. Y., touched a 15,000 volt cable. A physician had him buried in earth to his arm pit, and in three hours the boy recovered consciousness.

The National Negro Business League will hold its twelfth annual meeting at Little Rock, Ark., August 16, 17 and 18, 1911.

At Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa, the corner stone laying of the Tuskegee chapel, which has been named after Tuskegee Institute, took place last week. The work of the chapel will be among the Kroos, the leading tribe of the West coast.

Dr. W. G. Pierce, pastor of All Soul's Unitarian Church, of which President Taft is a member, startled his congregation by saying "that the Bible is nothing more than an interesting book of out-door life, written by men who lived in the open and who described what they saw and felt."

Proctor Knott, former governor of Kentucky, and prominent for many years in Congress, died last week at the age of eighty-two. One expression which made him famous was during one term in Congress, while in Congress speaking against an appropriation for the betterment of harbor facilities in Duluth, Minn., referred to the city as "the zenith city of the unsalted seas."

The President of Cuba sent to Mrs. Taft a silver service with carving sets and a large assortment of flat silver, all marked with an old English T, and the whole inclosed in a mahogany chest bound in brass. On the nameplate of the chest is engraved: "Mrs. W. H. Taft, from Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, 1886-1911."

The first fleet of yachts for the Salvation Army was dedicated last Wednesday. This will establish a branch which will co-ordinate with its land forces in religious work. They will cruise along the Atlantic coast, touching many cities and towns to conduct open air services, wharf meetings and distribute literature.

Examiners Appointed.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed Attorneys L. M. King and Benjamin Gaskins examiners in chancery. Both men are active members of the bar in good standing, and are men of ability. The Bee congratulates the court for such good appointments.

SUMMER HATS.

No Definite Shape Prescribed During Warm Season.

Colors and Trimmings to Suit Every Face and Fancy—Napoleon Shape Gives Military Hint and is Very Popular.

The subject of hats is always an interesting theme to women. You see, it doesn't require so much time and money to doff a hat and don a new one, and the change makes us feel as if we were in new regalia. Here are a few good suggestions to women who can combine taste with the knack of making hats.

The rolling brim is a new turn of affairs. This is possible if the shape be of supple straw and the brim be extremely wide at one side. Generally the untrimmed hat is blocked in this form, but you can roll up the brim and tack it on the crown after massing a bunch of flowers and foliage at one side. Outline the crown with velvet ribbon and run this through slots on the upturned brim.

In this season of scarlet and cerise it is to be expected that geraniums will be popular. On a green chip with a slight roll at one side of the wide brim masses of the scarlet and cerise flowers are placed. A flat bow of green velvet ribbon is used at one side. The method of trimming is quite simple and easy followed out at home.

There isn't any brim to speak of in a hat whose crown has decided to play the principal part. It is of black chip, with a bunch of royal blue plumes at the back. A band of blue satin ribbon is tied around the lower part and ends in a soft bow at the front. This is reminiscent of the "cloche" of the winter.

A study in violets is suggested in a delightful admixture of purples and lavenders. A crown of the lovely velvet flowers is the trimming. There is a flat bow of heliotrope velvet at the back, and a velvet facing is on the under surface of the purple straw. This idea in any color, carried out in



two or three shades, will do for those who do not care for the purple variations.

Serviceability is the main point in a black chip with an upturned brim. A facing of satin is used on the edge, and a pointed tab outlined with satin covered buttons trims one side of the brim. There is no other trimming on the shape. That means that you can insist upon a fine straw and revel in it.

Eater Napoleon! The military hint is given in the upturned brim and the two cornered effect. A binding is used on the edge, and a full plume is placed so that a high effect is attained. It droops toward the front over the brim.

Ostrich feathers are still uncured. A "made" plume of salmon pink and buff goes well on black. It points toward the back. The chip hat is faced with black velvet, and a necktie bow of velvet is the rest of the story.

Big hats, little hats, round hats, pointed hats, straight hats, rolling hats and every kind of gorgeous trimming to grace the shapes is the message that comes from the milliners. Truly the story of the hat has varied and pleasing chapters.

Diet For Warm Weather.

Red meats may be omitted for a fortnight if there is a tendency to skin eruptions. Lamb, fish and chicken, raw eggs and buttermilk make a nourishing summer diet when combined with fresh vegetables, oranges and grapefruit and light salads.

Do not overdo physically. Get a change of air for even a few days. If not, do not fight languor to the point of not resting. Lie down in the day and go to bed earlier.

Have plenty of fresh air in your rooms, let the sunlight flood them and sit outdoors. Don't stop exercising. Take brisk walks and rest afterward.

Hooks on Skirt Band.

One would think every one would know that the best way to keep a blouse and skirt together is not to use safety pins, but to sew hooks in the skirt and eyes to correspond on the back of the waistband of the blouse, and yet, judging by all the specimens of waist and skirt divorce and complete separation that we see, there are still many to whom that knowledge is lacking. It might be well to say in addition that if the blouse be too delicate in fabric to stand the strain a bit of tape should be sewed to its back, on which the eyes can be fastened.

GIFTS TO BRIDESMAIDS.

An Ancient Custom Reminiscent of the Days When Brides Were Captured.

The giving of presents by the bridegroom to the bridesmaids is an interesting link with primeval days. There are authorities who contend that it is a survival of the old marriage by capture, and even now in some countries the bridesmaids, all dressed alike, will not allow the bridegroom to approach the bride until he has bestowed on them a little cadeau to commemorate the event. In India the Kurku girls pretend to resist the removal of the bride, pelting the prospective bridegroom with balls of boiled rice. On the threshold of the home they make a final stand and only capitulate after the friends of the bridegroom as well as himself have paid toll in the form of presents.

In Rinsengebirge on the evening of the day preceding the one on which the celebration of the nuptials takes place the bridesmaids assemble at the home of the bride to make the wreaths, and during the meal which follows three symbolic dishes are placed before the bride. When the dancing is over two veiled figures are held up to the prospective husband by the filles d'honneur, neither of which is his special property. He then becomes impatient. Finally a third figure is conducted to him, but ere he is permitted to claim her he has to pay a heavy ransom to the girls who surround her.

In these utilitarian days it is permissible for the bridegroom to give something useful as well as ornamental to the bridesmaids. It must, however, be a trifle that can be worn.

Quite a novel idea is the presentation of a set consisting of a wreath, automoniore and muff, which sometimes includes a little neck or shoulder accessory. Very appropriate for this purpose are those fashioned of ribbon festooned with diminutive flowers, which often represent the bride's favorite or name flower.

For instance, the wreath might be of apple blossom finished with a pale pink bow. The basis of the bag would be ribbon showered with petals of the flower or a trail of the blossoms and suspended from the shoulders by a heavy gold or silver bullion cord.

As a matter of fact, these bags are carried in a similar manner to the satchel of the schoolboy. The same idea is repeated in the muff.

PAPER TOWELS.

Can Be Used but Once, but Their Sanitary Advantages Are Great. Not Expensive.

There is now on the market a paper towel, and for it many advantages are claimed.

The paper towel is made of a tough, soft, absorbent crepe tissue paper made up in long strips which are rolled. For use paper towels are carried on a roller fixture. The long rolled strip is cross perforated at regular intervals, giving to each roll 150 sections or towels, each about a foot in width by a foot and a half long. When you want a towel you simply tear one off.

A paper towel can, of course, be used but once, but it is not expensive. It is designed to provide a sanitary towel for hotels and clubs, for schools and various institutions, for railroad stations, public buildings, stores and factories and for domestic use—a clean towel for every one at every wash.

Survival of Kimono Sleeve.

It is strange how faithful Dame Fashion is to the kimono sleeve, which still appears on the latest models, and we have gone back to the very high waist effect. In most of the new skirts there is a loose plait at the back, which hangs down to varying lengths, but generally reaches the hem. This has a charming effect and takes away the extreme severity of the plain tight skirt. The train, which has made its appearance, is either cut quite square or is very narrow indeed.

STYLISH WAIST.



For comfort and coolness this model is most desirable. The low neck opening and short sleeve, the simple, graceful lines and finish are all that the home dressmaker could wish for in a style that is easy to develop and a pleasure to wear. For madras, lawn, linen, dimity, chambray, percale, silk or flannel the design is equally appropriate. It requires two and three-quarter yards material for the thirty-six inch size.

SUMMER HEADDRESS

Fashion Decrees That the Brow Be Covered.

Ornaments For the Hair Used Only in the Evening, While Morning and Afternoon Coiffure Remains Plain.

This is a pleasing time, when each woman can wear her hair in any manner that suits her face. It may be parted in the middle or not at all; there may be fringes or a low pompadour. One of the few conditions that fashion makes is that the brow should be covered. The advent of the fringe was not greeted with the loud acclaim that it really deserved. It came in slowly and was almost universal before people took any especial notice of it.

Puffs are still worn, as are ringlets, and the knot may be at the crown of the head or below the ears, but under no circumstances on top of the head. There are still many eccentric ways of doing the hair, though sensible and sane methods prevail. In the evening ornaments are worn, such as fillets, tiny rhinestone bands across the forehead, wide jet bands and even antique lace done in gold or silver.

The theater caps remain fashionable, and some of them show the hair. In the morning and at all hours in the street there is a conspicuous absence of ornament. Side combs, back comb and large shell pins are more apt to be avoided than worn. When it is necessary to wear side combs to keep heavy hair in position they are hidden as much as possible and used only for comfort.

A most becoming fad is the surmounting of the hair with a filmy Dutch cap of white lace and pink roses. These little caps are quite fashionable for house wear and are sometimes made of wide flat bands of handsome lace. Often there are streamers in colored taffeta or mousseline ribbon at the back.

The medieval coiffure is quite popular among young girls, although it is not always becoming. It has been adopted by many actresses, who ornament it with the Dutch cap of lace with wide flaps at the ends. It is ar-



ranged in braids, and one must have a good deal of hair to do it or buy a sufficient quantity and pin it on.

With all the fashions that come and go the Psyche knot is the most durable and usually the most becoming. It is made from one large thick puff and is upheld at each side with a pompadour. The hair on top is quite flat, parted in the middle, and the forehead covered with a thin curly fringe.

Here is the coiffure that young girls like the best and find the most becoming: There is no pompadour. There are curling fringes from ear to ear, a mass of puffs over the crown of the head and a broad fillet of cut jet with an osprey of jet and rhinestones at the side. This coiffure is only intended for evening wear, and even when the fillet is omitted the mound of puffs is no longer considered in good taste for day wear.

Middy Ties Used.

The strong vogue for sailor effects is increasing the demand for long, broad silk ties.

The newest, called middy ties, are wider and half as long again as the regulation Windsor tie. The favorite colors in these are red, navy blue and blue and white polka dots.



To remove spots on the face apply a lotion made of eight ounces of witch hazel and sixty grains of boric acid.

A lack of care, ill health or age may be the cause of flabby cheeks. Start right away to massage the face with cocoa butter, using an upward and outward stroke.

To cure double chin massage daily, using the following movements: From point of chin with open hand press firmly downward, throwing the head backward at the same time. Bathe the chin and throat frequently with cold water.

A MARQUETTE GOWN.

Simple and Beautiful Garment Can Be Trimmed With Various Materials—Parasol to Match.

Wonderfully distinguished and yet wonderfully simple is the gown illustrated. It is of striped marquette in dark blue and white. Between the skirt hem and the wide border around the lower portion of the overdress a band of dark blue satin is allowed to show. Satin of the same sort forms a shaped piece that gives weight to the end of the wide sash panel which hangs down the side of the dress. Knob shaped crochet silk buttons trim



the curved outline of the satin sash end and also appear upon the bodice. Blue satin is drawn in folds upon a giraffe form around the waist, and under this sash are tucked the ends of wide revers that turn back upon the blouse on each side of the little green satin vest. It is quite modish to introduce a note of apple green costumes of blue and also of Helen pink, where the contrast in color is even more startling. In this gown an apple green vest shows above the joining lace beading around the edges of light blue lace undersleeves and also upon the edge of the collar.

With this costume is carried a striped chiffon parasol of the same coloring as the gown, and dark blue is prominent in the hat.

No more charming style of gown could be designed for summer wearing, and the fashion is one easily copied in chiffon, striped mulls, lawns and batistes and in figured and plain goods combined. Dots and stripes also combine well, and the bordered effects to be found in all styles of goods at present lend themselves admirably to this style of dress.

Chiffon and kindred diaphanous materials have never been so cheap, and it pays to buy them while the price is low. Foulards, on the contrary, seem to steadily rise in price, and one now pays as much as \$2 more per yard than a few months ago.

USING A LINEN SKIRT.

Dollies and Other Table Decorations Can Be Made of Discarded Garments.

The housekeeper whose supply of dollies is getting low should look over her summer wardrobe and see if there are any heavy linen skirts not worth making over, but whose material will last for years.

These can be cut into dollies of various sizes. One woman from the best parts of a nine gored skirt cut an oval centerpiece, twelve plate dollies and twelve tumbler dollies to match, with four smaller ovals for under dishes. The plate dollies were nine inches in diameter finished and the tumbler dollies five inches.

There was no extra cost for stamping, as the edges were finished with a grouped scallop, the central one being twice the size of that on each side. This applied to the dolly brought two of the smaller dollies side by side, with a large one between every two. The dollies were padded with chain stitch and worked in No. 30 mercerized white cotton in a close buttonhole stitch.

In the center of each scallop was worked an eyelet, that in the big scallop being larger than the others. A second row of the smaller size was added, placed opposite the point where the two small dollies join. This gives a pyramidal effect alternating with the larger eyelets. At one side of each dolly were embroidered initials in small block letters.

This design is easy to copy if one experiments with the correct sized scallop for each dolly.

Lace Insertion.

When making lace insertion in the skirt bounce or the yoke of a lingerie frock, where the lace must stand some strain, place strips of bobbinet or net under the lace. All lace yokes, indeed, should have a net lining. They are made much stronger, and their beauty is rather enhanced than lessened.

LATEST PARASOLS.

Green Is the Predominating Color Seen in Gay Crowds.

All Bright Colors Welcome in These Protectors From the Sun—Two Toned Color Schemes Favored by Many.

Summer crowds will have a gayer aspect than usual this year. Splashes of vivid color in frocks and coats and hats will have much to do with this, but the season's parasols will have more, for while not every woman has the courage to don a garment or a hat of conspicuous color almost any woman will dare to turn an effulgent fancy loose in the matter of parasols.

Green holds first place in the list of color favorites—emerald green, parrot green, salad green, any green so long as it is bright and gay. Green has always been a fairly good parasol color, but never has it had such popularity as it bids fair to have this season, and, though the manufacturers, foreseeing some such state of things, provided lavishly for the demand, it is announced that the stock of green parasols in the shops has melted away like snow before Chinook winds and that rush orders for supplementary supplies are being put through.

All of this is in a way pleasant hearing, for gay dashes of bright green are delightful notes in the summer crowd and chime harmoniously with all the other colors. But there is one thing to be considered, and that is that the unlined green parasol gives a ghastly tone to the complexion of the woman between whose face and the sun it is interposed. It makes an agreeable background for almost any head, but yellow sunlight filtering through bright green silk will cast a sickly, sallow tone over even the freshest of pink and white complexions and will do appalling things to a complexion that leaves something to be desired under any light.

But they are most attractive, these green parasols. A majority of them are plain, depending upon color, qual-



ity of silk and smart though severe sticks for their individuality. There are good looking plain green parasols, too, with bordering bands of black velvet or with a border design embroidered in black chenille. Sometimes this border is above a narrow edge of black velvet; sometimes the velvet is omitted.

A charming green parasol seen at a country club recently was in green of a rather unusual shade, bright, yet soft. Perhaps jade may best describe it. The cover was apparently of a soft, heavy taffeta and was edged by a fringed fringe of the silk. The plain smooth stick was of green exactly matching the silk, but the end of the handle and of the ferrule was of plain crystal. A big fringed bow of taffeta adorned the stick just inside the handle.

Cerise, purple, the bright blues and rose tones, the fuchsia reds, all of the bright colorings favored by fashion are to be found in quantity among the parasols, sometimes in plain effects, sometimes toned down by touches of black or white or by veiling in transparent materials. Some of the prettiest parasols seen for use with dressy summer toilets are of chiffon in bright color, hemstitched around the edge and lying smoothly over softly fulled linings or foundations of white chiffon which break into little frothy frills under the hemstitched borders of color.

Parasols of plain light color, pink, lavender, light blue, etc., striped with hairlines of black and bordered by bands of black one or two inches wide, above which appear delectable floral borders, are among the daintiest of the parasols for use with fluffy summer frocks.

Embroidery and paintings are used to embellish some of the more elaborate parasols, but these have hardly the cachet of the lace trimmed and velvet trimmed and plain models.

In shape there are no absolutely new variations. The pagoda appears, but it is not new, and even the shape with shirring in the centers of the sections between the ribs was tentatively launched last season.

Mary Dean

DAINTY DANCING FROCK.

Lawn and Embroidery Combined to Make This Charming Summer Model For Young Girls.

A charming development of lawn and a new kind of embroidered net is shown in the sketch. In the skirt the lawn is gathered at the top and again above the knees, where it is met by a band of the new lace, which is a very effective combination of batiste embroidery on a fillet ground. This band is joined to the main portion of the skirt by a band of shirred lawn three



inches wide, and the embroidery is given an edging of the same, which figures again as a foot trimming.

The bodice exploits one of the newest Paris notes in its empire lines, with the narrow peplum that is here worked out with the embroidery points. It is entirely of an all over embroidery, matching the pattern of the skirt trimming, and is of the usual kimono suggestion, except that there is a little more fullness above the belt of velvet ribbon.

The same model would be effective in china silk with an all over lace or net, or it offers an excellent idea for making up the embroidered robes that are to be bought in any of the shops.

SOME USEFUL HINTS.

Valuable Bits of Information on Various Subjects to the Busy Housekeeper.

Here are some new hints for the housekeeper, or for any woman, for that matter. For example, one needn't be a housekeeper or even a woman to be glad to know what to do when a fishbone is stuck in one's throat.

According to this authority, the proper thing is to hand the sufferer a lemon. If it is sucked for a little while the bone will move on. In one case it succeeded after the bone had been in the throat two days.

Another use for lemon juice is to remove warts. This is done by dropping it on twice a day.

To retain the color and gloss of a white silk blouse after washing put a teaspoonful of alcohol into the rinsing water. This keeps it from turning yellow and gives it when ironed the gloss of new silk.

To clean the lace yoke and sleeves of waists sprinkle the lace freely with powdered borax, then roll it up and fasten with pins. Let it remain for at least twelve hours, then shake out and brush with a clean soft brush.

To remove ink stains from carpets take a saucer of fresh milk and a clean soft rag. Renew the milk if necessary and wash finally with clean water.

To take coffee stains from any material rub a little glycerin into the stain and then wash with hot soap and water.

To prevent milk from scorching when it is being boiled sprinkle a little sugar into the saucepan after the milk is poured into it. Do not stir the milk even though the pan is a very thin one. The milk will not burn, but will leave the saucepan as clean as if only water had been in it.

To Wash Wool Sweater.

If it is really dirty shake out all the dust, drop it into slightly warm water and stir around. Place in clean warm, soapy water with a teaspoonful of borax in it, gently souse up and down, and if there are any greasy spots rub soap on your hands and manipulate the sweater, but do not allow a bit of soap to come in contact with the wool. Rinse in three clear warm waters and add a few drops of bluing to the final water. Press the water out, place in a large pillowcase and suspend the four corners by large pins over the tub for three days, then spread on a sheet in the sunshine for a day or two until dry. This method was given by an expert cleaner.

Fine Cotton Crapes.

One of the new fabrics which attract the shopper's eye is a new Japanese crape in plain colors as well as all the fascinating floral patterns. This differs from the usual run of cotton crapes in that the crinkle is extremely fine.

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TAFT FOR 1912.

The Bee is confident that President Taft is a friend of the colored Americans, and while it is true that many Republican representatives have been derelict in doing for the colored race what they should, it must be admitted that the party the President represents has, at no time, attempted to disfranchise the colored voters. This being a fact, what man can the Republican National Convention, in the Summer of 1912, nominate who will be more acceptable to the country other than President Taft? What has the Democratic party done to elevate the colored race? Were it not for the more level headed men in the Democratic Congress certain restrictive laws would be inaugurated that would disfranchise every colored voter in the country. It is indeed ingratitude on the part of the colored voters to cast their votes against the party that was instrumental in giving to the colored voter the rights of citizenship, such as he enjoys today and has enjoyed since the days of reconstruction. Let us admit that the colored voter has not enjoyed every right of citizenship. Who is and has been responsible for existing conditions? The Republican party fought for universal freedom for the slaves. The Democratic party is now and has ever been inimical to the colored voter. The colored voter has been told, by the Democratic party, that the colored vote is not wanted, and, indeed, it is not at all encouraged by that party. The Democratic House of Representatives has not and it will not attempt to remedy existing conditions in the Southern States pertaining to the political disfranchisement of the colored voter. Who is responsible for the accumulation of so much property by the colored Americans throughout the United States? If there had been no emancipation there would have been no freedom for the colored man. The colored man is told to be thrifty and purchase property. Wherever the Democrats control, with but a few exceptions, segregation laws are passed which tend to prohibit the colored man, who has earned his money by emancipation, from purchasing property in sections in which white people live. The Bee has failed, thus far, to see where one white Republican lawmaker voted for such an ordinance, although he may have desired to do so. Notwithstanding, we must give credit to those who help us. The Bee doesn't argue that every Democrat or ex-Confederate is against the colored man. You will find honorable men among both classes. The time is near that a colored voter must be grateful. He should not be deceived. Men who advocate that the colored voter should go into the Democratic party doesn't give logical reasons. They drive in glittering generalities. President Taft therefore, is entitled to a re-nomination, and it is the duty of the next National Republican Convention to see to it that he is unanimously renominated, and The Bee will be the first journal edited by colored Americans, to present the name of Wm. H. Taft to the favorable consideration of the next National Republican Convention, for renomination for President of the United States.

TAFT AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

Rev. J. Milton Waldron is a very active and sincere man in all things that do with the moral and civic uplift of the race. But it

is not infrequent that just such men are overly zealous, and this zealotry, at times, leads them to do that which calm judgment would not dictate. When Rev. Waldron addressed a letter to President Taft, intimating that the President was responsible for alleged discrimination against Negro soldiers, and charged him with withholding promotions from Negro soldiers, and gave that letter to the public press simultaneously with his forwarding it to the President, his zealotry overreached his judgment.

Rev. Waldron's letter dealt in generalities. Using the Bloom case as a text, he proceeded to argue, in effect, that President Taft has done more for the Jewish soldier than for the Negro soldier, but he did not present a single specific case of discrimination against the Negro soldier upon which the President might act or refuse to act.

Generalizing is permissible in purely academic debates, but it is too intangible. Specifying is what hits the bull's eye. We have no doubt but that if it can be shown that Negro soldiers who were justly entitled to promotion have been discriminated against the President would as sharply rebuke those responsible for the injustice as he did in the Bloom case. And indeed the rebuke he administered in the Bloom case was strong enough and broad enough to cover all men, of whatever race or nationality, serving in the United States Army.

While Secretary of War, on the ground of merit alone, Mr. Taft advanced Chaplain W. T. Anderson from the rank of captain to the rank of major. After he became President, because of merit alone, he declined to retire Maj. John R. Lynch on the recommendation of the retiring board. These two cases ought to be sufficient to prove his interest in seeing that deserved promotions come to, and are enjoyed by, Negro soldiers. If Negro soldiers in the ranks, who are eligible by reason of service, to take the examination for promotion fail to apply to take such examination, we cannot see how the President can order them up to take the examination, or how he can be held responsible for their failure of promotion due alone to their own dereliction or lack of ambition to rise. If Rev. Waldron will come forward with a specific case of discrimination affecting the promotion of a Negro soldier he will assist the President to right a wrong, and at the same time serve the race. We do not question Rev. Waldron's sincerity, nor his unselfish interest in his race, we simply desire to remind him that action does not follow indefinite charges, but rather specific charges. The Bloom case clearly presented something tangible and specific, while Rev. Waldron has simply presented glittering generalities. It is manifestly unfair to the President to hold him accountable for indefinite allegations.

WHO AND WHAT ARE WE?

The statement contained in President Taft's letter, addressed to the students attending a school of learning in Tennessee, that the colored people were a separate class from the whites is deserving of more than a passing notice. The defined status coming from so high an authority following so closely upon the drastic censure of an army officer for recognizing racial discrimination in the case of a young Hebrew boy who aspired for promotion is food for reflection. The status of a large number of native-born Americans, denominated as "Negroes," in the United States has, for years, been an unsettled question. The Constitution declares that "all men are born free and equal," etc. The late Judge Taney decided that "Negroes had no rights that white men were bound to respect." Secretary Marcy (Buchanan Administration) decided that a person born under the American flag was an American citizen. When Martin Kosta was claimed as an Austrian subject Commander Ingram, after learning that Kosta claimed the protection of the American flag, had the guns of the sloop of war St. Louis trained upon the Austrian war vessels, with the result that Kosta received what he claimed—i. e., protection accorded American citizens. The shooting of several Italians by a mob in New Orleans resulted in the United States paying indemnity to the families of those killed and an apology from the United States to Italy. The above incidents are referred to in order to bring out in strong contrast the status of native-born Americans, whose greatest offence is the color of their skin, for which God, origi-

inally, was responsible, and subsequently perpetuated by white men in the South who had no scruples on the question of color when cohabiting with their slaves. Who are and what are we? If we are men, then the Constitution gives us all the rights, without discrimination, accorded citizens. If, as declared by Judge Taney, we have no rights to be respected, where are we? If, as Secretary Marcy decided, that being born under the American flag we are full-fledged citizens, where does that place us as against President Taft's classification? If foreigners can claim and receive full benefits of American citizenship, why are they denied native-born Americans? If the tinted American is to be proscribed and put in a class by himself on account of his color, why not other mixed races? If not, why not?

THAT VERNON INCIDENT.

With more leisure than judgment, and with greater proneness to criticism than to praise, some colored men are already criticising the President for not sending Dr. Vernon to Muskogee, and are citing, in contradistinction, the President's strong and just censure of an army officer for objecting, in writing, to a Jew becoming an officer in the United States Army, simply and solely on the grounds of his being a Jew. Lacking fairness, and accepting the first published announcement just because it fits in with their scheme of criticism, these colored men do not accept the statement, emanating from the Department, that there was a mistake in the announcement, and that it had not been intended to send Dr. Vernon to Muskogee. Lacking judgment, these colored critics of the President do not stop to consider that their ill-advised and groundless criticism, like a boomerang, may return to injure the race because of its unjustness and unfoundedness.

It was never announced from the White House that Dr. Vernon was to be sent to Muskogee. It was never intended that he should be stationed at Muskogee. Had it so been announced, and so intended, he would have been sent, regardless of protests based on color alone, and the President, we doubt not, just as he did in the Bloom case, would have let it be known that he was not in sympathy with manufactured race prejudice. Dr. Vernon, unfortunately, in a moment of exultation, and without first acquainting himself with full particulars, himself announced that he would be located at Muskogee. For reasons foreign to any consideration of the color question, and without the slightest recognition of the color question, it was, in the onset, decided that Dr. Vernon's headquarters should be here in Washington. Instead of commending the President for opening up a new place in the government service for a representative of our race, a few constitutional critics unjustly are censuring him for an alleged yielding to protests based upon a false assumption and a groundless fear. President Taft has no patience with manufactured race prejudice. The very appointment of Dr. Vernon is proof of this. There are some colored men, like some white men, who are affected with a brain storm every time the word "colored" is suggested.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Bee congratulates Dr. Lucy Morton, principal of Normal School No. 2, on her most excellent commencement exercises last Wednesday morning. Miss Morton deserves credit and commendation for her programme.

Equal praise is due the principal of the M Street High School, Prof. Williams and his excellent corps of teachers. Capt. Oyster paid this school a deserving compliment.

MR. HITCHCOCK.

Postmaster General Hitchcock's turning of a \$17,000,000 postoffice deficit into a \$3,000,000 surplus is such a marvelous accomplishment that the people will not begrudge him his \$7,500 furnished private office. The Postmaster General's achievement is not an irreducible dream. It's a large, healthy, recognizable and appreciated fact.

Hustle.

Keep your head up.

It's the hypocrit who quotes the most scripture.

We do not envy the teachers' vacation. If there is one class of people who richly deserve a vacation it is the school teachers.

"The Black Cabinet!" Now wouldn't the rose smell as sweet by some other name?

Things are happening every day, but there are some people who are blind to the results.

People who ride madly never suspect they are riding to a fall, and when the fall comes there is nothing left them but meditation as a balm.

Some men thought Mr. Lewis crazy when he, two years ago, aspired to be an assistant attorney general. Now that he has been appointed and confirmed, Mr. Lewis can sagely say: "Who's looney now?"

The rose lifts its blushing lips to be kissed by the sun and watered by the dew that it may die with ecstasy on the bosom of beauty. Women lift their lips to be kissed by men—just every-day men.

The editor of The Bee has just ordered a new, six-seat, touring car for immediate delivery, providing the manufacturer will accept a sight draft on the future in payment. A Negro who does not own an auto in Washington is isolated. That is why we have ordered a car big and fine.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

The address of Hon. E. L. Taylor, of Ohio, at the M Street commencement exercises last Wednesday, was in every way a most inspirational address. It was warmly received by the large and brilliant audience present, and it left a lasting impression on both young and old. Mr. Taylor received a welcome, when he came forward to the front of the stage, that must have warmed the cockles of his heart. It was a rousing, enthusiastic, sincere welcome, and testified the great love the colored people of this city bear for him, and their appreciation of his efforts in securing for the colored schools an equitable portion of the school appropriations, and particularly for his efforts in securing an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars for a site for a new M Street High School, which is badly needed. Mr. Taylor's address cannot help but inspire all to greater efforts, and to satisfy the colored people of this city that in him the race has a strong, consistent and earnest friend.

DR. S. L. CORROTHERS' BRILLIANT ADDRESS.

At the A. M. E. Zion Conference at New Haven, Conn.

(By Rev. Wm. H. Ferris, A. M., of Salem, Mass.)
The greatest conference ever held in New Haven, Conn., has come and gone. Echoes of Bishop Alexander Walters' fervid ordination sermon, of President Goler's profound sermon, of Prof. S. G. Atkins' address on education of Bishop Walters, and Joseph Manning's impassioned protests against lynching, are still ringing in New Haven, but the address that set New Haven on fire was Dr. Corrothers' speech, to wit:
"I arrived in New Haven, Conn., Friday noon and heard everyone speaking of Dr. Corrothers' address. They said that he spoke of the A. M. E. Zion Church developing race leaders, and told the audience that in the A. M. E. Zion Church the Negro could hold the highest office. They said that he was interrupted again and again with deafening applause, that people jumped out of their seats and shouted, and that others had to hold on to the benches to keep down. 'So I bought a copy of the Morning Journal and Courier, New Haven's leading morning paper. And I found in big headlines 'Hits Lynching and Prejudice.' 'Dr. Corrothers at A. M. E. Conference, Deplores Attitude Towards Negro.'"
The paper gave Dr. Corrothers and Bishop Walters bigger headlines than it did the Mayor himself. And this is the account which the Morning Journal and Courier gave of Dr. Corrothers' address:
"Dr. S. L. Corrothers, of Washington, D. C., spoke against unjust race discrimination that is being heaped upon the race.
"Negroes are being discriminated against all over this country, and I hope the time will come when the Negro in this country will have the privileges of all men in this great country of ours. Shame on this great nation that would allow six men to be publicly lynched in the State of Florida.
"We need men," said Dr. Corrothers; "men who will stand up for the rights of the race. Take advantage of every opportunity that is offered for the improvement of yourself and race."
Dr. Corrothers deplored the method of the race in getting funds for the erection of four colleges in the South. He said "we ought to stop begging and should raise money for such colleges through our own connection."
Only one thought was left in the minds of his hearers, and that thought was, Corrothers must be made bishop. The A. M. E. Zion Church is great, and Corrothers is its prophet.

Armstrong Commencement.
The tenth annual commencement of the Armstrong Manual Training School was held at the Howard Theater Tuesday afternoon. The principal address was made by J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury. Prof. J. W. Wiley, president of the Fessenden Seminary, of Jacksonville, Fla., also spoke. Introductory remarks were made by Dr. William V. Tunnell. Music was furnished by the Jeter quartet. The Galt prize of \$30 was awarded Miss Lucy Verandale Lomax, of the business course.

Public Men And Things

(By the Sage of the Potomac.)

Well, I heard Louis Gregory, who is back from the Orient, whither he repaired, wrapped up in imagination, many weeks ago, to get a strange hold on that Bahian substitute for orthodox religion, talk on the beauties of the substitute, and the high monk-monk who's head of that cult. I enjoyed his talk, for Louis is a bright, brainy fellow. But of his religion—what? The old fashion religions or creeds don't seem to appease the thirst of high-brows and fastidians any longer. Methodism, which tolerates shouting, mourner's benches and revivals, is too boisterous. The Baptist creed which tells you to "come in the water's fine," is too moist for the twentieth century religious connoisseur. Episcopalianism, which puts rubber in your conscience and sanctifies all amusements, is too aristocratic; Presbyterianism, which suggests long faces, and "get-behind-me-satan" is too defined for them; Congregationalism as rehearsed by Rev. Howard and exemplified by Judge Terrell is a too indefinite assimilation of antithropic doses of antipodal designs. There's a disposition to shunt the old creeds aside and take up these Oriental get-rich-quick creeds that teach an indefinite something about an alleged "god-man." Now what is all this high-brow talk about "god-men"? It is heard in Cambridge where the fourteen proud gates of Harvard swing wide, and from where a belated Assistant Attorney General came; it is heard in New York, in Chicago, and in Frisco, where Hindoo temples show their gilded minarets, and even here in Washington. God-men! Whither will commercialized cults and imaginative isms lead us next? Now suppose we get down to what they call brass tacks right away, and get the god-man business. Gaited to trousers, and finding his aesthetic limit in rainbow haberdashery, the male of the human species is very much earthy. If by word of mouth, loud spoken to the many or soft whispered to the few, a he-person tells of man's duality with the gods, mark him down as a fakir.

There is no such thing as a god-man, and happy is the privilege of thrusting the black ink point of the pen to the very heart of the doctrine. We were going along sanely enough with respect to this particular brain storm until there came from the East the Hindoo with a so-called "religious message"—the missionary, if you please, with Abou Ben Adhem's selected route to the celestial realms under his arm and a story to tell of new-found side trips which might with perfect propriety be taken while forging forward on the main journey. From India he came—India, known for ten centuries for the wonders of its fakirs. Fakir. Look at your dictionaries—"a Mohammedan ascetic, religious mendicant, or mendicant priest." A Hindoo Yogi or mendicant devotee." And more to that effect. One may not bundle his worldly goods on a shoulderborne staff for the Vedanta journey until he or she—for men folks seem to have engaged passage by other trunk lines—has become a Yogi. But heaven help the woman who tries it. Up New England way new grass is growing over the bodies of women who died before they saw half of the hidden mysteries of it; in the asylums there are others, who mumble in phrases which the same do not understand—only guess at—and in Boston, New York and here there are more than a round hundred known by the name of novices, young and older, who have waved aside all sober warnings to follow whither the path may lead. Through the door marked religion to the mystic mummery of the Orient; from hocus-pocus to hallucinations; from a chatter of meaningless jargon called "truths" to practices which elsewhere are associated with unbalanced minds, and at one point in the journey to accept of the part of the end of wisdom that a few, not all, men are the reincarnation of the gods. When a woman accepts as a truth, either of Eastern or Western origin, that a man is half god she is bound to have tantrums. Bet your hobbles on that.

This Yogi business began at the World's Fair in Chicago. The Orient sent thither attractions for the Midway, and one Swami Vivekananda, a Hindoo monk, who sat in the Parliament of Religions and gave his public lecture on the control of the mind by Raja Yoga. Funny it is that some of us are unwilling to accept the good, old-fashioned moral code which places right on one side and wrong on the other, and does the same with good and evil. The swami offered something new and mysterious, and after the parliament had closed and while others of his race still piped to the cobras to entertain the gaping crowds in the sideshows, he slipped out of town to appear next at gatherings of those who studied religion from peculiar angles. Then, after a while, he was asked to teach the Yogi to a selected few, and the cult got its real start. The Swami Vivekananda was a round, oily, chocolate person of two hundred weight, with bulbous nose and thick lips. He wore six yards of cheese-cloth wound about his head and a modified Grecian drapery, which he frequently pointed out, contained no pockets—a truly Oriental way of creating the impression that he had no use for money.

Mrs. Ole Bull, widow of the famous violinist, and close upon sixty years, thought she found comfort in the Raja Yoga ministrations of the giant Swami. By and by she sickened. She began to see things which others could not see, to hear things which others could not hear. The strings on a harp which she owned would speak to her, and each string had a voice of a human being. One string spoke with the voice of a god of India, and it spoke often. The god-man notion got into her head. But one day crepe fluttered at the door, and Mrs. Bull lay dead in the chamber of meditation, and the harp strings spoke no more, with voices, and the stark made no signals and faces ceased to appear

among the potted plants or in radiance. Talk about African Mumbo-Jumbo. Why, it's not to be compared with these Oriental makeshifts for the good, old-fashioned religions.

About a year ago I started to study this Bahaimatic fifteen-block puzzle, but I hadn't got far into the mysteries of it until I found that if a fellow finished out the nine innings of the game he would be dippy for sure. So I just dropped it. These old fashioned creeds will do for me to worry along with. And I'll bet the fellow that is a good batter in the old fashion league will come nearer getting by St. Peter, who is on first base, than most of these fellows who rattle off a lot of jargon on which some Oriental fakir holds the copyright. I was born and bred and reared in that submarine boat they named Baptist, and I guess I can make port on her. Believe me, I can't afford to dally with Louie's Bahaim, his god-man substitute for the old creeds for fear I'll wake up some morning over at St. Elizabeth. Anyhow, 'taint so much the creed you coquette with as 'tis how you practice it. Louie Gregory is a fine fellow, and he'd be just as fine if he sang lullabies to some sane creed. He's just naturally a fine, manly fellow—born that way.

Now let me whisper to you confidentially, Louie, this god-man junk wouldn't do a thing to the alley denizens of Washington but make chattering idiots and raving maniacs out of them. What they want, and what all strictly "cullud pussions" want is full measure of the old fashioned creeds applied systematically and consistently. You hear me?

MARTIN'S CAFE.

A Brilliant Summer Opening—The Elite of the City Turn Out.

The Summer opening of Martin's cafe, 11th and U streets northwest, took place last Monday evening from 6 to 12 P. M. It was one of the most brilliant affairs that has ever taken place in this city. There was a fine string orchestra that dispensed music from the opening to the close. It seemed as if all Washington turned out. It was an event that the elite of the city seemed to enjoy. The ladies came in their best attire, and the men also took advantage of the occasion, because many came in full evening dress. Mr. Martin was dressed in a full evening black suit, which gave his handsome form the appearance of Lord Chesterfield. The ice cream and grape juice punch were freely and plentifully served. Not a guest left unsupplied, although they came by crowds of fifty or more until midnight. This cafe is an up-to-date place, where no lady need be ashamed to go unaccompanied. Mr. Martin gives his personal attention to the accommodation of his patrons, and it is hoped that the cafe will be as well patronized in the future as it was last Monday evening, when everything was served without cost.

Normal School No. 2.

Commencement exercises of Normal School No. 2 were held in the assembly hall, M street, Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Program.

March, "Soldiers' Chorus" from Faust—Gounod.
Invocation—Rev. Francis J. Grimke, pastor, Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church.
Trio: (a) Sweet and Low—Barnby. (b) Polish Dance—Schwarsenka. C. Coleridge-Taylor Musical Trio.
Remarks by the presiding officer, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, vice-president, Board of Education.
Violoncello—Scherzetto—Colterman Mr. Jeter.
Address to graduates—Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, U. S. Commissioner of Education.
Piano: Caprice—Raff. Miss W. E. Patterson, Washington Conservatory of Music.
Presentation of diplomas, Mr. Richard R. Horner, member Board of Education.
Violin—Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer—Wallace, Mr. Weir.
Class Song—Graduates. Words by Miss Helen Carroll Harris.
Awarding Scholarships—Mr. Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, D. C.
Piano—Lucia de Lammermoor (left hand alone)—Leschetsky. Miss C. Lott, Washington Conservatory of Music.
Benediction—Rev. Matthew W. Clair, pastor, Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.
Concerto—Beethoven Misses R. Weatherless and C. Lott.

Music Teacher.

Piano teacher; terms reasonable. Call between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., at 400 Tea Street, Northwest for further information.

Fosters DYE Works

FOSTER'S DYE AND CLEANING WORKS.

(You Street, between 11th and 12th Streets, Northwest.)

Business and Display Office, 11th and You Streets, Northwest. CALL AND INSPECT OUR WORK.

Ladies' suits a specialty. Gentlemen's suits cleaned, pressed and sponged. Gloves cleaned. All goods look like new when they leave our works.

FOSTER'S DYE WORKS.

Job Printing.

If you want up-to-date work done at an up-to-date printing office, call or send for estimates. This office never disappoints. All kinds of printing done at the shortest notice. W. Calvin Chase, Jr., manager, 1109 Eye Street, Northwest.



The Week in Society

The lure of Spring is bringing hundreds of happy promenaders along the popular Fourteenth street thoroughfare, and as usual, they fall in at the drug store of Board & McGuire, 1912 1/2 Fourteenth street, "the place where everybody meets everybody else," or you see them enjoying those delicious sodas at Ninth and You streets, the popular "Lookout Corner" of Board & McGuire.

Mrs. Ralph W. Tyler and Mrs. W. A. Warfield and her two children left this week to spend a month or two at Atlantic City.

Miss Annie Howard and Miss Jessie Parks left Wednesday for California, where they will spend their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murray will shortly leave for Atlantic City for their vacation.

The marriage of Mr. Robert Church, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Sallie Johnson, of this city, one of Washington's most popular young women, is scheduled as a social event of next month.

Mr. Percy Bruce and Mrs. Grace Scott will be married in July.

Dr. W. L. Boyd is home after a two weeks' trip to Ohio. He delivered the address last week before the Wilberforce Alumni Association, at Wilberforce.

Mrs. Will Huston, formerly Miss Jennie Robinson, is here from Kansas City, Mo., visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robinson, of 1925 Eleventh street.

Mrs. R. H. Terrell and daughters will spend the Summer months in Massachusetts.

Miss Bessie Patterson, of Texas, is visiting friends in this city.

Messrs. Samuel M. Shepard and Joseph W. Beasley, of Boston, Mass., are here on their vacation.

Rev. S. White was a recent guest at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. John H. Cardwell, W. S. Wharton, Geo. T. Mosby and Alexander Ferebee, of Howard University, are spending their Summer vacation at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Anna Mann has gone to Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Hunnicutt are spending their honeymoon in Wilberforce, Ohio.

Miss Lucile Nooks is visiting points in Ohio.

Mr. Russell Wayne is the guest of Mrs. Robert Dent in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Thomas Warrick has gone to Detroit, Mich., to fill a position.

Mr. Thomas Miller, Jr., was in Harrisburg, Pa., last week to the high school graduating exercises.

Mrs. L. S. Flagg attended the graduating exercises of the colored high school in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, at which time her daughter, Miss Laura Flagg, received a diploma.

Dr. J. W. Morse has the gem drug store in the northwest. Prescriptions carefully compounded by registered clerks.

Miss Beatrice Clarke has returned to her home in Wilmington, Del., after a very pleasant visit here.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president of the National Training School for Women and Girls, and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Convention, auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, was the only colored representative on the program at the Northern Baptist convention, which convened in Philadelphia last week. Her subject was "Some Practical Ways of Solving the Race Problem."

Mrs. Bertha Howard Collins is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

Rev. Penn, of Syracuse, N. Y., was here last Sunday. Rev. Penn is delegate to the Baptist convention, which is holding sessions in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Lillian Corbette has returned to her home in New York after a successful term in the National Training School for Women and Girls.

Miss Bertha Bauman, of New Orleans, La., who has been the guest of Miss Lillian Evans, has gone to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Everybody meets everybody else these beautiful warm days at the popular drug store of Board & McGuire, at 1912 1/2 14th Street, Northwest, or at their "Busy Corner," at Ninth and U Streets, Northwest, two places for the most delicious ice cream soda in the city.

Mr. Benjamin Washington, instructor of physics in the Armstrong Manual Training High School, will deliver an address at the memorial services in honor of Paul Laurence Dunbar, at the Institution Church, Chicago, Ill., on tomorrow afternoon at 4 P. M. Mr. Washington will spend several weeks in Chicago.

Mrs. Della Wagner, of Evanston, Ill., is here on a visit.

Mrs. John N. Dorster has gone to Manchester, N. H., to spend the Summer with her daughter, Mrs. J. Edward Holmes.

Mr. J. Sherman Lee has returned to his home in Williamsburg, Va.

Mr. E. F. Cooper, in company with his mother and sister, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. McPherson, in Newport News, Va.

Mrs. Jennie Robinson Houston, of Kansas City, Mo., is in the city because of illness of her father.

Poppin, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Scott, of Roland Park (Baltimore); Mesdames Anna M. Over, Mary Ross, Julia A. Greene, Martha R. Carter, Sallie Over, H. E. Jennifer, Irene W. Smallwood, Lizzie Joyce and Lula McDaniel; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brooks, Misses Fannie Costin and Edith May Bell; Dr. J. R. Wilder; Messrs. William T. Smith, Harry Reynolds, John P. Atkinson, Erastus Molen, William Queenan, Harry Bell, Frank Jennifer, E. M. Jacobs, Henry Taylor, Shermon Brooks, A. H. Matthews, John Simms, Thomas Harris, Jackson Tucker, Richard Greene, Eugene Carter, Alex. Middleton, Augustus Otey, Andrew Payne, Dennis White, Frank Donn, J. O. Schuckers, Fred Keller, D. R. Neal, D. R. Nihon, Mrs. Fred Sims and others.

A SURPRISE PARTY. An Enjoyable Time Spent.

Friday evening, June 16, from 8 to 12 o'clock P. M., the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Boyd, 1224 Montello avenue N. E., was a scene of much merriment. The occasion was a surprise party in honor of Miss Sybil Hammond, of Lebanon, Ill., a recent graduate of the M Street High School. The evening was spent in whist and dancing, after which supper was served to the guests present.

WEST WASHINGTON NEWS. A Faithful Maid Rewarded.

At the recent death of Mrs. C. F. Russell, her three daughters, Mrs. L. R. Hayes, Mrs. K. R. Weisiger and Mrs. E. R. Bowie, gave all of her clothes and many personal belongings to Mrs. Susie Thomas, 1345 Twenty-ninth street northwest. Mrs. Russell was the daughter of Mrs. Columbus Alexander, who is now being nursed by Mrs. Thomas. The extensive and valuable wardrobe consisted of several trunks full of clothes which she left. The daughters, on account of so much entanglement which had resulted in the family, had public records made of the gifts, which are considered over five hundred dollars. Mrs. Thomas has received many congratulations.

A Successful Church Rally.

The grand united memorial rally of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, which consisted of forty groups of four sections, the Trustees Aid and the Voluntary Circle was in every way successful as arranged by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hayes. One thousand dollars was raised, with additional subscriptions. The District superintendent, Rev. E. S. Williams, and Rev. Whittaker, are included in the subscribers. Mrs. A. Hayes, the pastor's wife, who was one of the group captains, raised the largest amount of the collectors.

The pupils of Philip public school, under the auspices of the teachers, Miss Gertrude Smith, principal, gave a very pretty musical and concert Monday evening, June 19, at Mt. Zion M. E. Church, and was greatly enjoyed by the parents and friends who attended. A nice little sum was realized for the play ground fund.

Miss Rosa Elizabeth Williams was one of the members of the Domestic Art course who graduated recently from the Washington Normal School No. 2.

The Misses Hattie and Lillian Shaw, of Dallas, Tex., are visiting friends, and are the guests of Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Pryor, of O street northwest.

The West Washington agency of The Bee is at the southeast corner of Twenty-ninth and O streets northwest, Thomas & Williams' ice cream parlors, where subscriptions will be taken and the paper is on sale at five cents per copy.

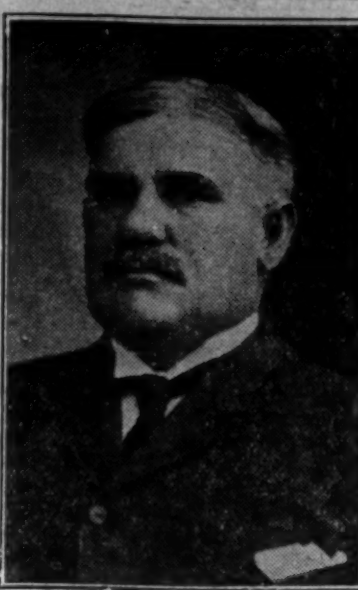
SCHOOL GRADUATES (Continued from page 1.)

all of the teachers in the District schools, training the minds and morals of more than 15,000 school children, are graduates of their splendid M Street High School.

Let me admonish you, and I speak from the bottom of my heart, never be ashamed that you were born of colored blood. Go out into the world full of pride of race, and take not with you race prejudice and race hatred. Pride of race is proper, but one of the greatest obstructions to the progress of your race has been race hatred and prejudice, both among the whites and the Negroes. You are here by right. You are entitled to equal rights under the law. This is guaranteed you by the Constitution. You cannot un-make in a day sectional prejudice, but you can by patiently striving toward good citizenship, by industriously working to create something of the brain or the hand that the people want, bring about more rapidly than by any other means, a proper understanding with the people of other races and nationalities, living under the same flag. You have no cause to be ashamed of the past history of your race. The record of the last fifty years should send you forth full of encouragement and enthusiasm for the future. When you take up your life's work, do so as American citizens. This is your exact political and economical status in this country. Every man, woman and child born under the flag of our country, is an American citizen and it should be your ambition, and will if I read your faces right today, to be American citizens that other American citizens, regardless of race or color, will be compelled to take pride in.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, in a most eloquent address on behalf of the teachers of the high school, presented Congressman Taylor a most beautiful bouquet of flowers. She introduced Captain James F. Oyster, who also delivered one of his usual characteristic and logical addresses to the people, which was received with applause, after which she introduced Mr. R. C. Bruce, who said in part:

According to an opinion still widely prevalent, it is the business of the elementary school to teach the three R's and of the high school to discipline the mind of youth through the ancient classics.



CAPT. JAMES F. OYSTER

As a matter of fact, it has again and again been conclusively demonstrated that the elementary school of our day teaches the three R's better than these school arts were taught, say 100 years ago. The mechanics of reading, writing, and arithmetic are the tools for acquiring knowledge, the instrumental studies. In addition to the three R's the modern elementary school offers an introduction to those fields of real knowledge—the sciences, the fine as well as the industrial arts, literature, history, and civics—which constitute the studies of a liberal education. This enrichment of the course of study of our elementary schools has been effected somewhat in the spirit of the acute English school-man who wrote these words early in the 16th century: "Detain not the child too long in the tedious grammars. Let not the child's fervent desire of learning become extinct by the time he cometh to the most sweet and pleasant reading of old authors." The boy who never attains the high school, has nevertheless had some taste of the elements of liberal culture; his real education has fortunately not been postponed to the high school for it began in the indiments even in the kindergarten.

As a matter of fact, experts in education are today less inclined than ever to assert that from any study—say, Latin or Mathematics or chemistry—will develop a reservoir of power which may be drawn upon for any and all the purposes of business and life. Training in Latin is primarily a discipline in language; training in science primarily is a discipline in the study of Nature. If the doctrine of formal discipline were true, the content of the study would be unimportant. Choctaw and chess would prove excellent disciplinary material; even whist might have its value! "Training the mind means the development of thousands of particular independent capacities, the formation of countless habits, for the working of any mental capacity depends upon the concrete data with which it works. Improvement of any one mental function or activity will improve others only in so far as they possess elements common to it also."

The best informed opinion regards the particular studies offered in our high schools as valuable for yielding not so much general discipline as an insight into the various resources and problems of life and for developing ideals of method, of labor, of excellence. Chess and Choctaw are not educational materials because they do not represent important aspects of contemporary life and civilization.

The high school presupposes a mastery of the school arts and proceeds at once to the liberalizing studies. This at least is the theory of the matter. The painful fact is that some pupils effect a surreptitious entry into our high schools whose reading, writing, and arithmetic need crutches, bandages, liniment! The high schools must, of course, begin with the pupils where they are on entrance rather than where they are not!

But, with all the qualifications that must be made, it remains true that the high school distinctively offers a systematic and laborious study of the elements of liberal culture.

Now, the magnificent fact is that these higher studies naturally lead to the discovery and development of special interests and aptitudes in the varying individual students. The student is permitted under wise restrictions, to study what he most affects. Shakespeare understood the problem; he says in The Taming of the Shrew:

"No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en;
In brief, sir, study what you most affect."

Be it remembered that life would be far more interesting if most men and women were not of a neutral tint; less conventionality and more personality would make the world more real and vigorous and rich. Then, too, each human being has a moral right to the development of the best that is in him as an individual. In this graduating class no two students have found in the studies and social life of the high school precisely the same interests. Each has been encouraged to avail himself of the things most appropriate to his own personal interests and powers. Thus, has the high school liberated the individualities of these young men and women.

Now the best justification which our American communities have for the generous expenditure of public moneys to equip and operate high schools, lies in the fact that leadership is vital in a democracy, and leaders are born in hovel as well as in palaces. The high school, then, must not only discover and develop the gifts of the individual youth—and every human being has some superiority—it must render these gifts serviceable to our own day and country.

Among some who occupied seats in the boxes at the commencement exercises Wednesday at the Howard Theater were Auditor R. W. Tyler and wife, Attorney Napoleon Marshall and wife, Judge Gibbs, Assistant Attorney General W. H. Lewis,

EXCURSIONS

FOURTH ANNUAL OUTING

OF THE

S. Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society

TO

Washington Park

Those who have attended our former Outings need but be reminded of the date

Thurs. JUNE 29

Three Trips: 10 A. M., 2 and 6:30 P. M.

Extra Feature: 20 Mile Moonlight down the Potomac, 7 P. M.

TICKETS 25c

Tickets onsale at drug stores and by members

St. Lukes P. E. Church

Annual Sunday School

OUTING

And Moonlight Excursion

MONDAY JUNE 26, 1911

Washington Park Steamer River Queen

LEAVES WHARF 7th and Water St., 9.45 a.m., 1.45 and 7.45 p.m. Moonlight 25 Miles down Potomac.

Music by Monumental Orchestra

Tickets for sale by members of committee and at the wharf the day of the Excursion

Ind. Order of ST. LUKE

Excursion Day

TO

Washington Park

THURS. July 13

Boats leave wharf 7th and N Sts., S. W. 11 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Columbian Orchestra

First-class dinner and supper served on grounds by committee LEWIS JEFFERSON, MANAGER

FARE ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS

TWIN SEAL POMADE

Why doesn't your hair look as good as hers? Because you don't use "TWIN SEAL" POMADE. Begin right now to use this excellent preparation. It makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. Good in cases of itching of the scalp and prevents the hair falling out.

For sale at all first-class Drug Stores at 15c. the jar. If unable to obtain it from your druggist, we will supply you direct on receipt of price.

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Office: 900 U Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Agents wanted.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Is not a accident. Care and attention are necessary

COCOLATUM

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HAIR FOOD IS WHAT YOU NEED TO STIMULATE GROWTH ERADICATE DANDRUFF, CLEANSE THE SCALP AND MAKE THE HAIR STRAIGHT, SOFT & SILKY

Get a bottle today from your Druggist and note the improvement. Trial size 10c, on sale at all Drug Stores.

Assistant U. S. Attorney J. C. Cobb, Judge R. H. Terrell, Dr. A. M. Curtis, wife and son Master Murrell, Miss G. B. Maxfield, Mr. W. H. Clifford, Prof. L. B. Moore and wife, Mr. Archibald Grimke and daughter, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, Mrs. Edith Contee Young, Editor W. Calvin Chase and others.

Mr. Samuel R. Harris, who has been quite ill, under the professional care of Dr. S. M. Pierre, is able to be up again.

SUMMER BOARDERS.

The Dennis House.

The Dennis House will be open the first day of July to daily, weekly and monthly Summer boarders. The resort is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, Anne Arundel County, Md. There are many pleasures to be had, fishing, bathing and other Summer amusements. For further information, write to Mrs. Joshua Dennis, Shady Side P. O., Anne Arundel Co., Md.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have these Negroes—these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars—will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their own race they will secure the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to direct themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 approach the Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

MORE MONEY—RACE PROGRESS

If colored people groom themselves daintily, destroy pungent odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. The Chemical Wonder Company manufactures nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better positions in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1.) Complexion Wonder-Cream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this so come trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Bagin jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2.) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3.) Wonder Uncurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncured and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4.) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5.) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6.) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7.) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents postpaid.

(8.) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9.) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid.

We guarantee all these Wonders as represented. We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp. Will send book an attractiveness free.

We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only \$5 capital required.

Always write to M. E. Berger & Co., 2 Ecker Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

Telephone Main 810

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Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.

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Special Liquor Sale Every Saturday.

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Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN

Good Rooms and Lodging 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a call.

James Ottaway [Holmes, Proprietor
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HIRED APPLAUSE.

A Great Actress Who Was Determined to Make the Claque Earn Its Money.

Speaking of applause in theaters, a theatrical man relates the following concerning the great actress Rachel: "It seems that upon a certain opening night Rachel received enthusiastic applause, but on the second night it was so noticeably slim that the actress felt deeply grieved and bitterly complained that the claque was not doing its duty. The leader of the hired 'applause makers' on hearing of her displeasure wrote her a letter in which he endeavored to excuse himself from any blame.

"Mademoiselle—I cannot remain under the obloquy of a reproach from such lips as yours," he began. "The following is an authentic statement of what really took place: At the first representation I led the attack in person not less than thirty-three times. We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause and two indefinite explosions. In fact, to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stalls were scandalized and cried out a la porte!

"My men were positively exhausted with fatigue and even intimated to me that they could not again go through such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and after having profoundly studied the piece I was obliged to make up my mind for the second representation to certain curtailments in the service of my men."

"The writer thus goes on at some length to assure the actress he will try to make future amends and requests her to believe in his profound admiration."—Exchange.

TALKING IN FIGURES.

Significance of Certain Numbers in the Telegraphers' Code.

"In the telegraphers' code numbers have special significance of which the general public is not aware," remarked a veteran key night the other day. "Most everybody knows that 80 means 'good night,' or the end of a story, but few outside the profession know that 81 is also a code sign. Railroad operators, however, know that this call is a signal to the operator at the other end to come back and repeat train signals to the sending operator. It also has another meaning. 'Train order to be signed by conductor or engine driver.' Nineteen, on the other hand, means that the train order is not to be signed by conductor or engine driver. Twenty-four has also the latter significance on some roads.

"Five is simply an interrogation point and in the vernacular could be translated 'Anything doing?' Thirteen signifies 'Do you understand?' Twenty-five means 'busy,' but nobody seems to know how it came to have that significance unless perhaps it means that the operator is still in the midst of his work, being some distance away from 30.

"Seventy-three means 'best regards,' and newspaper men and operators employ this expression constantly. Of course 23 has come to mean in this numerical language just what it does in ordinary parlance, 'skidoo,' 'va-moose' or 'butt out' or any of the thousand and one other equivalents."—New York Herald.

The Governor's Quick Wit.
While talking to a former governor of Illinois, who was noted for the quickness of his wit, an English tourist spoke with special fervor of a sight he had seen in another state.

"I attended a Sunday service for the inmates of the state prison," he said, "and I learned that of the 208 persons now confined there all but twelve voluntarily attend religious services held in the prison chapel twice each Sunday."

"Most extraordinary," said the governor musingly. "I am sorry to say it is not so with us. But then," he added soberly, "in Illinois, you see, most of the respectable people do not come to prison."—Lippincott's.

Sign Language.
Brown and Jones were having their usual stroll and had just had a few minutes' conversation with Robinson, who was accompanied by his wife. After they had gone on some little distance Brown said to Jones:

"Did you notice that Mrs. Robinson never said a word?"

"Oh, yes," said Jones. "You see, she's deaf and dumb."

"Lucky chap is Robinson. But I suppose she can talk with her fingers?" asked Brown.

"I think so," replied Jones, "for Robinson hasn't a dozen hairs left on his head."

Settlement Work.

"Come into a fortune, didn't he?"

"Yes, a big one."

"What's he doing these days?"

"He has become interested in settlement work."

"Well, that ought to keep him occupied for awhile; he owed everybody."

—Houston Post.

His Night Work.

Cynical Friend—If the baby is the boss of the establishment and his mother is the superintendent, pray what position do you occupy? Young Father (wearily)—Oh, I'm the door-walker.—Baltimore American.

Jewelry Gaiety.

Mrs. Boyle—Covered with jewels, isn't she? Mrs. Doyle—Yes; it is hard to tell at first glance whether she belongs to the mineral or animal kingdom.—Life.

Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.—Franklin.

ORIGIN OF RESTAURANTS.

French Nobles, Ruined by Revolution, Dismissed Their Chefs, Who Then Opened Eating Houses.

The restaurant of the present time had its origin in the first French revolution, toward the close of the eighteenth century. And the reputation of the French for good cookery and the delicacy of taste in eating as well as in producing toothsome dishes and morsels dates practically from the same time.

That revolution meant ruin to many noble families, and their downfall meant ruin also for their chefs, so some of the latter hit upon the idea of opening houses where dainties prepared by their skilled hands could be obtained. If the experiment succeeded the chefs would be as well off as when in service. The idea was pleasing to the public, the restaurants did a large business, and the proprietors had no reason to regret the revolution from a monetary point of view.

Then it occurred to others that the people might appreciate being educated up to this fine cookery, and many books on the culinary art were published and sold well. One of the most noted of these was "The Gourman Almanack," which appeared in 1798.

Restaurant really means "restoring" and was applied to these places because you went there to have something to revive or restore your falling strength.

MAKING NEEDLES.

Various Processes Through Which the Steel Wire Must Pass.

Needles are made from steel wire, which is first cut by shears from coils into the length of the needles to be made. After a bath of such bits as have been cut out they are placed in a furnace, then rolled until perfectly straight. Next the needle pointer takes up a dozen or so of the wires and rolls them between his thumb and finger, with their ends on a turning grindstone, first one and then the other being ground. The little steel bobbins are next fed into a machine which flattens and gutters the heads, after which the eyes are punched.

They are now complete needles, but rough and easily bent. Careful heating and sudden cooling gives them the necessary temper, and nothing remains but to give them their final polish. On a coarse cloth needles are spread to the number of 40,000 or 50,000. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled on and soft soap daubed over the cloth, which, rolled tightly, is thrown into a pot with others, where it rolls about for twelve hours or more.

When taken from this friction bath the needles require only rinsing in clean hot water, when they are ready to be sorted and packed. — Chicago Tribune.

Fulton and the Clermont.

The first trip of Robert Fulton up the Hudson river in the Clermont was thus described in the American Citizen of Aug. 17, 1810:

"Mr. Fulton's ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a View to the Navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, Sails today from the North River, near the State Prison, to Albany. The Velocity of The Steam Boat is Calculated at four miles an hour. It is said that it will make a progress of two against The Current of The Mississippi, and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the Commerce of the Western States."

According to Edward Hagaman Hall's history, the Clermont made the trip to Albany in thirty-two hours. The state prison referred to stood on the block in New York now bounded by Washington, West Tenth, West and Charles Streets, in old Greenwich village.

Vessels That Failed.

There was a time when it was believed possible to prevent seasickness by means of specially constructed vessels, says the London Chronicle. The Calais-Douvres, a twin ship, was used on the channel service for many years. Great things were expected from this, but she proved a slow boat, and her passengers were by no means immune from seasickness. Another attempt in this direction was the Castalia, in which the saloon was suspended like a hammock with a view to minimizing the pitching and rolling. This turned out an utter failure. If the rolling was less than in ordinary vessels the pitching was quite as bad and, moreover, the swinging mechanism occasionally stuck. After a very few trips across the channel the Castalia was taken off the service.

Easy Figuring.

Ascum—I suppose you haven't had time to figure out yet how much your cashier took?

Bank President—Oh, yes. We knew in a very short time.

Ascum—Why, I thought he took a great deal.

Bank President—Exactly. We merely had to count what he left.

Beginning.

Be always beginning. Never think that you can relax, or that you have attained the end. If we think ourselves more than beginners it is a sign that we have hardly yet begun.

The Aim of a Woman.

The police records show that some women who can't hit the side of a barn with a stone have remarkable aim with a falcon.—Exchange.

A Cruel Companion.

"Why does he say that her face is like one of Browning's poems?"

"Because it has some hard lines in it."—Buffalo Express.

IMPALED BY AN ARROW.

Conductor of Freight Wagons Through Missouri Was Pinned Through the Neck to a Tree, Yet He Survived.

It was in the summer of 1859 that George Wainwright and Ben Spencer, each in charge of a train of freight wagons, were headed for the Missouri river to bring supplies back to Colorado points. The Indians were very troublesome in those days, and these two outfits always camped together for protection. One night they had arranged the camp, with the wagons forming a circle, and everybody but the guards was to be inside. Wainwright preferred to sleep in a clump of cottonwoods about a quarter of a mile off, and there he fixed himself with his negro servant as a bodyguard. Neither the camp nor Wainwright was disturbed during the night, but early the next morning while Wainwright was sitting on the ground with his back to a tree drinking his tin of coffee an arrow from an unseen foe entered his neck at the right of the jugular vein and was driven with such force as to impale the victim to the tree. The negro, believing his master was killed, ran to Spencer's camp and gave the alarm.

Spencer and some of his men rushed over to Wainwright. Instead of being dead Wainwright was not even seriously injured. Spencer cut the arrow off close to the point of entrance and then gently drew Wainwright's head forward until he was released. The victim suffered but little inconvenience from the wound, and by the time the trip was completed it was entirely healed.—Los Angeles Times.

THE WAY OF THE SWISS.

Foreigners Regarded as Egyptians and Treated Accordingly.

A foreign resident in Switzerland was fined 10 francs because his little girl had plucked three buttercups growing on a piece of land on which she and some half dozen Swiss children had for years been accustomed to play. The land had recently changed hands, and its new owner had put up a notice forbidding the plucking of flowers. A passing gendarme had found the children flagrant delicto and had forthwith instituted proceedings against the little foreigner, while letting the little natives go scot free. The child's father appealed against the sentence and by dint of hard fighting, which entailed, of course, expense, forced the higher court to reduce the fine from 10 francs to 3-4, e. i. franc for each buttercup.

When I tried to learn the whys and wherefores of this case I was told by a Swiss that one-half of every fine levied goes to the gendarme who reports the offense for which it is levied, and also that Swiss gendarmes cannot fairly be expected to be quite so alert in taking proceedings against their own country people as against foreigners.

Further, I was told by an American that in Switzerland all foreigners rank as Egyptians and that the one Scriptural injunction that is faithfully obeyed there is that which ordains that Egyptians shall be spoiled.—From "The Latter Day Swiss" in Cornhill Magazine.

A Famous Opal.

The most famous opal in history was that which was worn in a ring by the Roman senator Nonius in the day of the triumvirate. Its size equaled that of a medium sized hazelnut, yet its beauty and brilliancy rendered it a marvel among the dilettanti of Rome, especially when it was known that the goldsmiths and money changers had set its value at \$1,000,000. Mark Antony made overtures to Nonius for its purchase; intending, it is thought, to present it to Cleopatra, but the senator refused to part with it and for fear that it would be taken from him by sheer force sought safety in flight. Here history loses all trace of this famous gem, there being no record of its transference from Nonius to any of his family.

At a Wedding Breakfast.

After a marriage recently the bridal party partook of a sumptuous breakfast, toward the end of which a younger brother of the bride got up and said solemnly, raising his glass:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have to propose a toast, which, however, must be drunk standing. Please take your glasses and rise up."

The guests, although somewhat bewildered, did so.

"Now," said the young scapegrace, "if you will remain standing for a few minutes I'll find out who has been sitting on my new hat."—London Tit-Bits.

Russia.

Russia did not break into European history until comparatively recent times. Ruric, a Varenian chief, seems to have been the first to establish a government, about 862. Ruric's descendants ruled amid many ups and downs till 1598, at which time the real history of the country may be said to begin. With the solitary exception of the United States of America, the progress of Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine II. is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world.

Bringing Down the Averages.

"It is said that there are 120,000 hairs on the average human head," said the baldheaded man.

"Too bad that you've pulled the average down so low, my dear," said his wife.—Yonkers Statesman.

Nothing is little that is our duty, and a common life with homely surroundings is the best discipline for most of us.

OLD FAMILIES.

Emperor of Japan Traces Family Back 2,500 Years and is One Hundred and Twenty-second of His Line.

In Great Britain and on the continent those families pride themselves that count their ancestry through ten generations, but their claims to really ancient lineage seem insignificant when compared with those of certain houses in the Orient.

We read that the oldest family in Great Britain, the Mar family in Scotland, may trace its pedigree to 1068. Then, too, we have the Campbells of Argyll, whose date is put down at 1190. The Grosvenor family, that of the Duke of Westminster, refers its origin to the same year that the Conqueror "came over"—i. e., 1066. The Austrian house of Hapsburg goes back farther than that, its date being 952, while the Bourbons proudly mention 864 as the date of their origin.

But none of them is to be mentioned in the same breath with the emperor of Japan, whose office has been filled by members of his family for a period of over 2,500 years, the present ruler being the one hundred and twenty-second in the line. The first emperor of Japan sat on the throne about the time when Nebuchadnezzar was flourishing—that is, in 650 B. C.

Another oriental branch, the descendants of Mohammed, presents claims not to be dismissed. The prophet was born in 570, and a list of his descendants has been carefully retained, being duly set forth in a volume kept in Mecca. Little or no doubt exists of the authenticity of the long list of names of Mohammed's descendants as registered in this sacred book.—Harper's Weekly.

WANTED NO FUSS.

Any Old Thing Would Do For Dinner, So She Said.

Mrs. Betsy Baxter was the last person in the world to want anybody to make trouble on her account. When she "dropped in" on Mrs. Doolittle unexpectedly for dinner one day she made her position on this point quite clear. "Don't you go to a mile of bother on my account, Mrs. Doolittle. You know that I'm a person for whom you can just lay down an extra plate and set before me anything you happen to have in the house."

"If you just fry a chicken same as you would for your own folks, an' make up a pan o' your tea biscuits that no one can beat, an' open a glass o' your red currant jelly, an' have a dish o' your quince preserves, an' some o' the pound cake you most always have in your cake jar, you do that, an' have some piping hot apple fritters with hot maple sirup to go with 'em, an' some o' your good coffee, an' any vegetables you happen to have in the house—I like sweet potatoes the way you fix 'em mighty—but, la, just have anything else you happen to have."

"I'm one that expects an' is willing to eat what's set before me, an' no questions asked nor fault found when I go visiting. So don't you put yourself out to a mile for me. If you have what I've mentioned an' anything else you want to have I'll be satisfied. I ain't one that cares very much about what I eat anyhow. As the saying is, 'any old thing' will do for me."—Puck.

Recipe For a Flower Garden.

Take twenty square yards of sand and pebbles, stir in sufficient clay to make a compact water tight mass, ram down hard and score the surface with a rake. Add carefully ten packets of seeds of the most magnificent flower known that will grow anywhere and under any conditions, throwing up a continuous succession of enormous flower trusses from March to November, each petal five inches across and of the richest and most glowing tints. This is the commonest of all flowers and will be found listed on any page of any florist's catalogue. Set the whole out to rise, keeping it moist and warm. After allowing the mass to rise four months sprinkle red spiders and green aphides plentifully over the top and soak with tears. The net result may be preserved in a small bottle of alcohol for future reference.—Philadelphia North American.

An Open Air Hotel.

A man from the west was looking for a friend in New York who had gone wrong. He heard his friend had been sleeping on the benches in Bryant park and went over there to look for him. There were a good many unfortunate on the benches, but the particular friend the westerner wanted to find was not there. However, the westerner did find another man from his own town whom he knew and who knew the man for whom he was searching.

"Where's Jones?" asked the westerner, prodding the man he knew.

"Aw," replied the hobo sleepily, "he ain't come in yet."—New York Sun.

Nothing More to Be Said.

"My wife always lets me have the last word," remarked the meek looking man.

"Indeed!" exclaimed his friend in tones which implied a doubt of the other's veracity.

"She does, really. Whenever I say 'Yes, my dear, you are quite right,' she stops talking immediately."

Her Little Joke.

"When Harold proposed to me," said Maud, "I told him to go and ask papa."

"But you don't really care for him," said Maymie. "Of course not. But I do so love to play little jokes on papa."

—Washington Star.

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Soft, Silky and Long?



Does it comb easily without breaking?
Is it straight?
Does it smooth out nicely?
Can you do it up in any of the charming styles, as it will stay, and make you proud of it?
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If you cannot say YES to all of the above questions, then you need

Nelson's Hair Dressing

NELSON'S HAIR DRESSING is the finest hair pomade on the face of the earth for colored people. It makes your hair grow fast; it makes stubborn, kinky and tangled hair as soft and supple as silk. It makes it healthy. It keeps it from falling out or breaking off. It makes it rich and gives it that charm so longed for by all true ladies.

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Your hair will keep clean. The roots of your hair will have the necessary amount of oil. You will never have scalp disease. You will be delighted with its delicate perfume.

Nelson's Hair Dressing

Is put up in handsome four-ounce square tin boxes, like the lady holds in her hand. Druggists and agents everywhere sell it at 25 cents a box. If you can't get it, send us 30 cents and we will mail you a full size box postpaid. Go and buy it now, or at right down and write us. Address

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE NEGRO.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

April 17, 18 and 19, 1912.

For some years past I have had in mind to invite here from different parts of the world—from Europe, Africa, the West Indies and North and South America—persons who are actively interested or directly engaged as missionaries, or otherwise, in the work that is going on in Africa and elsewhere for the education and up-building of Negro peoples.

For this purpose it has been determined to hold at Tuskegee Institute,

Alabama, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 17, 18 and 19, 1912, a little more than a year from this time, an international conference on the Negro. Such a conference as this will offer the opportunity for those engaged in any kind of service in Africa, or the countries above mentioned, to become more intimately acquainted with the work and the problems of Africa and these other countries. Such a meeting will be valuable and helpful, also, in so far as it will give opportunity for a general interchange of ideas in organizing and systematizing the work of education of the native peoples in Africa and elsewhere, and the preparation of teachers for that work. Wider knowledge of the work that each is doing should open means of co-operation that do not now exist.

The object of calling this conference at Tuskegee Institute is to afford an opportunity for studying the methods employed in helping the Negro people of the United States, with a view of deciding to what extent Tuskegee and Hampton methods may be applied to conditions in these countries, as well as to conditions in Africa.

It is hoped that numbers of people representing the different governments interested in Africa and the West Indies, as well as representatives from the United States and the countries of South America, will decide to attend this conference. Especially is it urged that missionary and other workers in these various countries be present and take an active part in the deliberations of the conference.

It is desirable, in any case, to have any suggestions as to what might be done to make the work of the conference more helpful to all concerned. The names of persons who would like to be present, with whom you are acquainted, will be appreciated, and through you they are invited to be present and take part in the deliberations of the conference.

Those who come to Tuskegee properly accredited will be welcomed and entertained as guests of the institution, and will be under no expense during their stay here.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

River Queen.

The River Queen is a safe as well as clean boat. It is the boat for the people. Up-to-date service will be given to all patrons of this boat. Every wharf where the boat lands is safe, and the parks are well lighted and the people well protected from the weather. Select your date now.

Wilberforce Orchestra.

The finest orchestra in the city is the Wilberforce. It is composed of educated young men, studying professions. The music by this orchestra is first class. You should hear it.

DIFFERENCES IN FOGS.

Sea Mist Covers Water Only, but London Fog Penetrates Rooms and Shuts Out Light.

The fog of London and the fog of the sea alike discompose traffic, and omnibuses and steamships alike have had to lay to for safety. But while the London fog gets into your inmost room and baffles even the electric light—though the candle comes out triumphant curiously—the densest fog at sea does not disturb the saloon or the stateroom. Why is that?

The word "fog" has not been traced farther back than the sixteenth century, but the thing was known in the early years of the fourteenth. The commons, with the prelates and nobles visiting London for the parliaments and on other occasions, united to petition Edward I. to compel the burning only of dry wood and charcoal, as the growing use of sea coal corrupted the air with its stink and smoke, to the great prejudice and detriment of health. In 1308 the king prohibited the use of coal. Heavy ransom and fines were inflicted for disobedience. In the case of recalcitrant brewers, dyers and other artificers the furnaces and kilns were destroyed. But the restriction was evidently removed, for in 1308 \$250—probably equal to about \$4,000 now—was paid from the exchequer for wood and coal for the coronation of Edward II.—London Graphic.

MODERN BUSINESS.

The Big Jobs Demand Hustlers Who Are Gentlemen.

A notable change has taken place in American business methods within the last decade. Increasingly men of large affairs are asking when a young man is recommended for a big job, "Is he a gentleman?" This is significant in two ways. It means that the big business men are themselves gentlemen and like to deal with men who speak their own language and that American business methods have grown to be such that the gentleman has an advantage.

There was a time when a man who was a hustler could be a cad if he liked and it did not hurt his chances much. But that time has passed. The big business men of today want young men who are tactful, intelligent, independent, yet unassuming; who would know how to talk to a diplomat and be at home in a good club; who could be trusted to behave kindly, honorably and discreetly in any situation of life; who, in short, have as their ideal the old, never changing ideal of the gentleman. Not everybody can define it, but everybody knows it at sight.

The gentleman, in short, can work along the line of least resistance, and that is why he is wanted.—Bookkeeper.

An Open Giver.

Harold's father was in the habit of giving \$1 a Sunday to the church. This was put in a numbered envelope in the collection plate and the amount credited to him on the church books. Mr. T. was away for the summer and on his return inclosed his arrears in the envelope and trusted it to Harold to put on the plate. When the little boy came home from church he said proudly, "I put an awful lot of money on the plate this morning—more'n anybody else, I guess."

"You got the envelope there all right?" asked his father carelessly, for Harold had been almost afraid to carry so much money.

"Oh, yes," he said, "but I took the envelope off when I got there and just put the money on the plate in my hand. Nobody 'd have known how much I gave if I'd left it in the envelope."

Elephant Threnodies.

The natives of certain portions of south central Africa, says the Duchess of Aosta in Harper's Weekly, look on the death of an elephant as an event. They attach an almost religious aspect to it. "As soon as the animal stalked is stretched out on the ground the hunters climb upon the huge, still warm body and there perform a dance, gesticulating and shaking their guns, accompanied by a sort of litany, in which they extol the animal and his qualities, his strength, his size, his cunning; then they praise the skill of the hunter, his prompt eye, his accurate shot. And this song is just murmured, as if they were afraid that if they raised their voices they would attract the curse of the spirit which has just left the animal and is still floating round him."

How Parchment Came to Be Used.

When the literary jealousy of the Egyptians caused them to stop the supply of papyrus, the king of Pergamos, a city in Asia Minor, introduced the use of sheepskin in a form called, from the place of its invention, parchment, whence our word parchment is believed to be derived. Vellum, a finer article, made from calfskin, was also used. Many of the books done on vellum in the middle ages were transcribed by monks, and often it took years to complete a single copy.

Proof.

"I'm after the gas bill."
"Gee! My husband forgot to leave the check—he's just gone."
"Are you sure he forgot to leave it?"
"Yes; he told me so just as he went."
—Cleveland Leader.

One of Many.

"Then you think you won't have permanent place in her heart?"
"I'm just a notch on her parasol handle; that is all."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A BAG OF GOLF CLUBS.

Philosophical Student Says They Picture in a Way the Various Phases of Human Society.

Devotees of the links will be interested to learn that, in the opinion of a philosophical student of their ancient game, a bag of golf clubs is a symbolical epitome of human society.

In the front rank you have the driver, smooth, polished, elegant, the aristocrat of the circle, to whose lot falls the showy role in the day's performance, who disdains to play his part on the level of his fellows, and must have his sphere of operations artificially raised above the plane of the common earth. The brassy is your rich commoner, substituting a barrier of metal for the tee that confers rank on his social superior. After these come the humbler cleeks, lofters and mashies, the common herd, who, like the butchers, shoemakers, and tillers of the ground among human beings, have the bulk of the work to do, and can afford no polish save what comes from keeping themselves clean, which at times is no easy task. Apart from them all stands the niblick, the good Samaritan of golf, resorted to only when the player is in a serious difficulty. The function of the niblick is to aid the golfer in the day of trouble, and his destiny, after having done his duty in that state of life, is to be relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness.—Argonaut.

AN ALGERIAN HOTEL.

The Attempt to Describe its Attractions in English.

Things are not always as they seem, even in an advertisement. This truth dawned upon Robert Crawford when he was in Algiers, and he tells of the reason for his conclusion in "Reminiscences of Foreign Travel." Mr. Crawford, not being satisfied with his lodgings, procured a copy of the Journal des Etrangers and proceeded to look up a hotel.

After a patient investigation the choice seemed to lie between two. One, according to the notice, possessed "every English comfort" and had "large" as well as small apartments. The other—and I was strongly drawn to it—advised as follows:

Five Glass House.

Full South.

Mis de large Parc.

Tramways to and from town every 10 minutes.

I found the place. To my surprise there was no conservatory or glass house of any kind and no fir trees. As I pondered over the fact the solution suddenly came to me—it was a "first class house," of course. What of the rest of the advertisement? The hotel had a southern aspect and was situated in a park. As for the tramway, that was pure fiction.

Such a Bore to Dress.

A belated traveler who was compelled to stay all night in a backwoods cabin says that soon after the frugal meal a tall, gaunt youth of eighteen and an equally sallow and gaunt girl of seventeen, both barefooted, took their hats from wooden pegs in the wall and prepared to go out, whereupon the mother, taking her pipe from between her teeth, said reprovingly:

"Go 'long an' wash your feet, Levi—you and Looly, both! Hain't you 'shamed to go off to an evenin' party without washin' your feet?"

They obeyed, but as Levi took the washrum from a bench by the door he said with a grumble:

"I'd 'bout as soon stay home from a party as to have to fix up for it."

Diving Birds.

Water birds which are ordinarily able to float high on the water can also sink at will by expelling the air which is inclosed within the film of feathers surrounding their bodies, thus making them heavier than water. This mechanical trick on the part of diving birds is probably familiar to all who have watched the kingfisher at close quarters and have noted the sudden contraction in the bird's apparent size as it takes the plunge. This is much more easily observed in the case of the starling, which sometimes imitates the kingfisher by plunging into water for food. The shrinkage of the bird in apparent size is very apparent when, after hovering above the surface, it turns downward to dive.—Zoologist.

The Telltale.

A college girl told how she had been cured of the ugly habit, when a little girl, of sticking out her tongue when writing. She was working on a writing lesson one day when the teacher called to her the full length of the room:

"Mary you are making capital I's when I asked for capital P's."

"How did you know that I was wrong?" the little girl asked.

"I could tell," said the teacher, "by your tongue."—Detroit Free Press.

The Best He Could Do.

Noble Sportsman—Whatever it is I've shot, it makes a most unearthly row. Keeper—Yes; poor Bill ain't got a musical voice, 'as 'e? But I heard him say he was going to take singing lessons.—London Tit-Bits.

A Stop Order.

Maud—Tom had me talk into a phonograph so he can hear my voice while I'm away. Clara—How lovely! And he can stop the machine!—Puck.

Whoever sincerely endeavors to do all the good he can will probably do much more than he imagines or will ever know.—Miss Bowdler.

HIS TWO BAD DAYS.

Lord Byron Dreaded His Thirty-seventh Year and Undertook No Task on Fridays and Sundays.

The belief in palmists and soothsayers is not, as is sometimes supposed, confined to the ignorant and the credulous. Lord Byron was not a skeptic in these matters. Just before his death, as recorded in "Byron—The Last Phase," by Richard Edgcumbe, "he said he had reflected a great deal on a prediction which had been made to him when a boy by a famed fortune teller in Scotland. His mother, who firmly believed in chiromancy and astrology, had sent for this person and desired him to inform her what would be the future destiny of her son. Having examined attentively the palm of his hand, the man looked at him for awhile steadfastly and then with a solemn voice exclaimed, 'Beware of your thirty-seventh year, my young lord, beware!' He had entered on his thirty-seventh year on Jan. 22, and it was evident from the emotion with which he related this circumstance that the caution of the palmist had produced a deep impression on his mind, which in many respects was so superstitious that we thought it proper to accuse him of superstition. 'To say the truth,' answered his lordship, 'I find it equally difficult to know what not to believe. * * * You will, I know, ridicule my belief in lucky and unlucky days, but no consideration can now induce me to undertake anything either on a Friday or a Sunday. I am positive it would terminate unfortunately. Every one of my misfortunes—and God knows I have had my share—has happened to be on one of those days.'—London Gentlewoman.

FAMOUS SWORDS.

The Monster Weapon Used at Welsh Eisteddfods.

The largest sword of which there is any record is the seven foot ceremonial sword that was made for Edward III. and is now preserved in Westminster abbey. Next comes the "sword of ceremony" that is used at Welsh eisteddfods. This weapon if placed in the hands of a modern Godfrey de Bouillon, who, it will be recalled, with a two handed sword cleaved a Turk into halves from the shoulder to the hips, would be quite long enough for any one who wished to put it to practical use. It is six feet two inches in length.

Of gorgeous swords which are not so much weapons as settings for precious stones the most valuable in English is said to be the one presented by the Egyptians to Lord Wolsley and valued at \$10,000. This sum is comparatively insignificant for a bejeweled sword if the value of the sword brought over to Europe some years ago by the then shah of Persia—namely, \$50,000—be taken as a standard of what a diamond hilted weapon ought to cost. Competent authorities on the subject familiar with that famous weapon of the Persian ruler are rather skeptical as to the existence of the gaekwar of Baroda's gorgeous blade, which is supposed to be worth more than twenty swords of equal beauty and value to the shah's, but it is popularly supposed that the diamonds, rubies and emeralds with which it is thickly incrustated bring up its value to about \$1,000,000.—Exchange.

How Thackeray Worked.

If Thackeray is to be held responsible for Thackeray's appearance as an author, his erratic methods of work contributed equally to his early death. He wrote invariably with the printer's devil in attendance.

"I can conceive nothing more harassing in the literary way," wrote Motley to his wife in 1858, "than Thackeray's way of living from hand to mouth. I mean in regard to the way he furnishes food to the printer's devil. Here he is just finishing the number that must appear in a few days. Of course whether ill or well, stupid or fertile, he must produce the same amount of fun, pathos or sentiment. His gun must be regularly loaded and discharged at command. I should think it would wear his life out."

Motley's fears were realized within a few years.—London Chronicle.

The Homeric Controversy.

It was about the year 1795 that the "Homeric controversy" began. About that date F. A. Wolf, in his Prolegomena, argued that the Homeric poems were composed of independent epic songs, collected and arranged by Pindar about 550 B. C. Wolf's theory created a great stir among scholars and poets and inaugurated the fight which enlisted most of the learned men of the day. Mr. Andrew Lang, in "Homer and the Epic," 1893, vigorously defended the "one author" theory, as opposed to the idea of Wolf that the famous poems were composed through ages by many different persons.—New York American.

Shot Out.

Rev. Mr. Waters—Look at Bill Burley, for instance. It was the demon rum that made him the one eyed, low browed sort that he is today. Cactus Charley—Not altogether, parson. It mebbe made him a low browed sort, but it was me that made him one eyed.—Judge.

A Love Passage.

"Love! Ah, love!" cooed the sentimental maiden. "I feel as if I could live on nothing but love."
"Do let me be your caterer," returned the ardent youth at her side.—Boston Transcript.

Man thinks and at once becomes the master of beings that do not think.—Bacon.



Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY ORANGE, MASS.

HAIR VIM.

Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman's Success. One of the most talented women of the race is Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, who is the manufacturer of a hair preparation known as Hair Vim. This preparation is in great demand and she is selling it as fast as it is manufactured.

Hair Vim Soap is another selling article. Both the Hair Vim and soap are preparations that Dr. Coleman guarantees. Dr. Coleman is one of the most progressive and accomplished women of the race. She has her place of business at 643 Florida avenue N. W., where she may be seen. Her hair preparations are sold in all first class drug stores.

Ox Marrow.

We want our readers to patronize us; it helps all around. The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co. advertises in this paper, and when you want a first-class dressing for kinky, harsh and unruly hair, go to your druggist's and get a bottle of Ford's Hair Pomade, 25c or 50c a bottle.

Cafe on the Boulevard.

Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Northwest Cafe, is a man who is endeavoring to please the people. If you want to see all Washington, call for a breakfast, lunch, or a dinner at the Northwest Cafe. It is a place where you can carry your wife, daughter, or any member of your family, and receive an up-to-date treatment. Don't fail to drop in at Martin's. Everything in the eating line may be had at this place. Male and female waiters are first-class, and always ready and willing to accommodate you. This is the place for the people.

River Queen.

Dates are now opened for the season of 1911 for the River Queen. Col. Lewis Jefferson, who has always catered to the wishes of the people, and Mr. Bensinger, who never fails to do what he can to please the citizens, have made extensive improvements to the grounds and places under their supervision where the boat will run this summer. There should be no hesitancy in selecting your dates for the excursion season. Now is the time, and the old saying is, delays are dangerous. Col. Lewis Jefferson is well prepared to meet all demands. He has always given the people of this city first-class accommodation. He endeavors to please the people regardless of expense. Every park under the supervision of Col. Jefferson has been improved, which will make the season of 1911 one of pleasure and satisfaction to the patrons of this boat. Apply at the wharf and make your dates.

Foster's Dye Works.

If you want first-class work done, go to Foster's, 11th and U Streets, Northwest. Ask for Foster's when you want good work done.

The Porters' Exchange is under new management. Mr. Thomas M. Redmon is the manager. Watch its opening.

Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, will be the principal speaker at memorial exercises to be held in the Confederate section of Arlington Cemetery. In addition to the annual unveiling of the Southern cross, an elaborate musical program has been arranged.

President Taft sent congratulations to King George of England on his 46th birthday last Sunday. The English ruler also received a great number of costly gifts.

Vice-Chancellor Walker, of Trenton, N. J., sustained the validity of a deed, by which Mrs. Sarah Wain Hendrickson, of Wainford, transferred all her real and personal property to John Wilson, a Negro servant. The estate consisted of a plantation mill, the old homestead, and about \$40,000 of personal property.

The 103rd anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis was observed in several of the Southern States and by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

There is to be a reunion of the Blue and the Gray in Atlanta, Ga., next October. The occasion is to be the dedication by President Taft of a monument commemorating the names and services of the organizations that helped to create a friendly feeling between North and South after the civil war.

B. Hariston.

B. Hariston, the tailor, 811 9th Street, Northwest, is turning out some of the best clothes to be found in the city. Swell suits from \$12.50 up are being made at this place. You can tell the man that had his clothes made and fit the whole story. It is House and Harman.

The 134th anniversary of the birth of the Stars and Stripes was observed by the Government departments, patriotic societies and schools throughout the District last Wednesday.

WALKER'S TESTIMONIAL.

Financial Statement Rendered.

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1911.
The H. C. T. D. A. W. & C. Dramatic and Musical Club wish to submit through your columns the financial report of the club in connection with the Geo. W. Memorial, held at the new Howard Theater May 30 and 31, 1911:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts, May 30.....\$369.60
Receipts, May 31.....171.00
Total receipts.....\$540.60

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, Murray Bros.....\$98.15
Printing, Nat'l Union Pub. Co. 3.00
Printing, Wash. Amer.....3.50
Printing, Wash. Bee.....3.00
Printing, N. Y. Age.....22.00
Posters, White & King.....2.00
Printing Slides, James Lee.....2.80
Printing, Triangle Ptg. Co.....3.60
Photographs, A. Q. Carroll.....5.00
Engravings, Nat'l Engr. Co.....6.50
Photograph, R. S. Baker.....1.40
Washington Furniture Co.....2.00
Regular orchestra.....31.00
M. E. Caver, board, Tray and Johnson.....5.25
A. M. Reeves, board, Tray and Johnson.....1.00
Spot Light Theater.....2.00
Taxicab service, Mrs. Pelham, May 30 and 31.....1.50
Emergency cornetist, Mr. W. Robinson.....2.00
R. G. Doggett, R. R. fare, postage and incidental expenses.....32.50
N. H. Hightower, typewriting.....8.75
Special musician, Mr. Jeter.....8.00
Special musician, Mr. Weir.....8.00
Special musician, Mr. Fortune.....5.00
Special musician, Mr. Grant.....7.00
E. P. Robinson, service.....2.30
Total expenditures.....\$289.26

RECAPITULATION.

Total receipts.....\$540.60
Total expenditures.....289.26
Balance on hand.....\$251.34

Deposited with Merchant's and Mechanics Savings Bank, June 2, 1911.....\$250.00

CHAS. C. CARTER, Treasurer.

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1212 2d St. S. E.

In memory of my beloved daughter, Lillian B. Holmes, whose beautiful life was so suddenly ended at Asbury Park on the morning of June 18, 1910, these words are lovingly dedicated by her mother, Cecelia B. Holmes.

I will never forget that morning, as I stood with broken heart, Looking at the form of Lillie, and the race that Death had won. Though my heart was filled with sorrow as I prayed "Thy will be done," She seemed to say, "Courage, mother, we shall meet again."

The days are so sad, the nights lone and dreary, And I think, and I think, till my heart is so weary, But I hear, as it were, that sweet, soft refrain, "Oh! Mother, have courage, you will meet me again."

She died far from home, and those she loved best, But I know that she is happy and blest, And some fair morning her face I shall see, When my dear loving Saviour comes for me. So close to the Saviour, I'll ever abide, And trust Him, and love Him, whatever betide, For that voice is ever near to my side Saying, "Mother, have courage, you will meet me again." Written by her mother, Cecelia B. Holmes.

SEEK TAFT'S AID FOR RACE.

Colored Delegation of 5,000 to Tell President of Alleged Wrongs.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—A delegation of 5,000 Negroes to visit Washington, with a committee of fifteen for spokesmen, to tell President Taft of the alleged wrongs which the race suffers in the South, was decided upon at today's session of the New England Baptist Missionary Convention (colored).

None of the details was fixed, but a member of the executive committee said that they would probably gather in a Washington church and ask President Taft to address them, and send a committee to the White House later.

The plan was introduced by the Rev. Dr. G. L. P. Taliaferro, editor of the Christian Banner, of Philadelphia.

ATTORNEY PEYTON.

Washington Lawyer Doing Well.

Detroit, Mich., June 20. Attorney Fountain Peyton, of the Washington bar, who recently arrived in this city, has succeeded after a long struggle in securing office rooms at 137 Benton street. It is a diffi-

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The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by its own electric plant, and has a modernly equipped hot-water system extending to all parts of the building. Nine dollars per month covers all expenses in the trades department; in the hospital department there are no charges. Catalogues are now ready. Address all communications to

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Magic Shampoo Drier Co. Minneapolis, Minnesota

cult matter for a colored person to get office rooms or a house in Detroit. Attorney Peyton has not as yet succeeded in obtaining a house for his family, but is now living in flats, which are first class in every particular. This Washington attorney is be-



coming to be quite popular, with courts. There is every reason that Attorney Peyton will succeed in this State. As an evidence of how much trouble colored people have in obtaining a house in this city, your correspondent enclose to you an excerpt from the Detroit News of June 17:

After a year's effort, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is unable to find a suitable house for a Negro woman and her six children. The woman is respectable, refined and industrious, but her color bars her from many houses. Landlords do not want Negroes admitted to their neighborhoods. "The society has offered every inducement," said Mr. Jayne, the secre-

ASBURY M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. M. W. Clair, D. D., Pastor.

The rally in the interest of the new church is a success. Sunday night ten of the twenty captains reported \$616.00. The amount will at least be \$1,000 when all returns are in. The next big effort will be in October, when the 75th anniversary of the church will be observed.

Monday night the Epworth League held a public meeting. An interesting program was enjoyed by a large audience. The following officers were elected: President, P. C. Glascoe; Vice Presidents, Dr. W. H. Jackson, Miss Grace F. Johnson, Miss Olive Madella and Miss Chloe K. Dade; Secretary, Hamilton Clark; Treasurer, Mrs. Mamie Walker; Pianist, Miss Edna H. Brown; Chorister, Mrs. Alberta Byas. Miss Henrietta L. Jackson and P. C. Glascoe were elected delegates to the District Convention to convene in Woodville, Md., September 5. At the close a committee of ladies served refreshments to all present. Pastor and people are working together for the spread of the cause. Much is to be done.

Called at The Bee Office. Messrs. W. H. Barbour, vice president, and J. C. Shelton, editor of the Charlottesville, Va., Messenger, two active and bright young and enterprising journalists, were in the city and called at The Bee office Wednesday.



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MADAM MCNAIRDEE, The Talented Clairvoyant.
The gifted clairvoyant, the great female wonder, born with the double (caul) veil. She is one of the old ancient Southern clairvoyants of New Orleans. She is a living phenologist and physiognomist. She tells plainly what you are adapted for in life by reading your brain and mind. With a grasp of her hand she gives you a course of influence to enable you to overcome all bad luck. She has made thousands of homes happy. Read the fifth chapter, 9th verse of St. Matthew: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." She reunites the separated, makes peace where there is confusion. Your husband or wife or sweetheart will never forsake you, but will love you and marry you sooner if you will only heed this lady's consultation. Read what several ladies of your city say. "Yes, we believe her a Godsend to us. My husband and I separated over a year ago, and just think, since I called on this lady, he returned to me. We are together and happy." This young lady says: "The one I loved refused to call or write me. I called on this lady and we are now engaged." You can't afford to miss consulting this gifted lady. She is gifted to read characters. She challenges the world to excel her advice on love, losses, business, family and



financial troubles. Reunites the separated, causes speedy marriages with one of your choice. No cards allowed in her place of business. No one's ill wishes filled; strictly a Christian lady, and depends entirely on her heavenly gift. If you are painful or ailing, think you have been witchcraft, go to see her. She spent thirty years in the jungles of Africa and has traveled through thirty-four States, doing good wherever she went. Read St. John, 9th chapter, 33d verse: "If this man is not of God, he could do nothing." "I for one, as one in the midst. My heart ached from the cruel treatment of my husband and the way he would throw away his time and money, until I consulted this wonderful lady. It will soon be a year. Through her he has been a loving husband, and today he presents me with a lovely lot on which he will build a home. Tongue can't praise her too highly."

Thousands are flocking to see this wonderful lady daily. Her powerful consultation when needed has sent sunshine to the homes of all who called. Don't put off, but call at once, if you wish to enjoy future happiness. Don't delay. Highly indorsed by all the press, teachers, preachers, lawyers and doctors, and come well recommended by four of the leading lodges, the S. M. T., United Order of True Reformers, also the Calanthen Court. The church society of her home, known by the name of United Sisters of Charity of the Missionary Church, and loved by all. God has endowed her with an unspeakable blessing to aid humanity. She deals in nothing to be ashamed of.

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\$48 Suite, tapestry covering	\$39	\$55 Suite, inlaid, silk plush, loose cushions	\$42
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\$78 Suite, silk plush loose cushions	\$60	\$97 Suite, silk plush, loose cushions	75
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